The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.408 —New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19. 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 266 H. P., Commander Sanders, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 12th February. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The CANARA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 17 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 4th, and on MONDAY, the 7th February, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th January 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander H. Morey, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 22nd January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan.		Jan.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Tuticorin	30
„ Rutnagherry	23	„ Colombo	31
„ Vingorla	23	„ Negapatam Feb.	3
„ Goa	23	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Carwar	24	„ Madras	6
„ Mangalore	25	„ Masulipatam	7
„ Cannanore	26	„ Coconada	8
„ Tellicherry	26	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Calicut	27	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Beypore	27	„ Gopalpore	10
„ Cochin	28	„ False Point	11
„ Alleppey	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSREH	9
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Guader	27	„ Fao	9
„ Jask	29	„ Bushire	11
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Baharen	12
„ Linga Feb.	1	„ Linga	16
„ Bushire	3	„ Bunder Abbas	18
„ Fao	5	„ Muscat	20
„ Mahomerah	5	„ Kurrachee	25
Arrive BUSREH	6	Arrives BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 511 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 24th January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14 10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876

AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH JANUARY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	„ 400
To London	„ 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.
				Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	[illegible]	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Harlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton.
				March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Capt. E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 22nd January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 11th January 1876. Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On FRIDAY, the 21st Jan., at noon, from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship AVOCA, 1,482 Tons, and 250 H. P., Captain J. H. Torbock, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

3, Rampart Row, 14th Jan. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH JANUARY.

THE powerful Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain Robert Hutcheson, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, positively.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. TRINACRIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Trinacria.

Bombay, 15th January 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer GOOD HOPE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th January 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following :—

4 bales canvas.
3 loose bales coloured twist.
2 bales printing paper.
2 cases toys (w tch).
4 cases glassware.
2 cases looking glass.
6 large hand sewing machine, double stitch.
Few boxes port wine.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 657 of 1874.

NANA RAMCHUNDRA, HERECHUNDER NARAYEN and ANPOORNABAE, widow of BALCRISTNA DAMODHER, all of Bombay, Hindoos residing there in houses Nos. 100 and 101, in old Hanooman Street, Gowasur Oart, outside the Fort, Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MAHADOWROW BALLAJEE, SADANUND BALLAJEE, GUNPUT MAHADOWROW, CRUSTNAROW SADANUND and SARUSWATIBAI, widow of NARAYEN DAMODHER and SOONDERABAI, widow of BALLAJEE DAMODHER, all of Bombay, Hindoos residing there in Old Hanooman Street, outside the Fort ... Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the directions contained in the decree made by and with the consent of all the parties herein on the 15th day of October 1875, the undersigned Auctioneers will, by order of Messrs. Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck and Shamrow Pandoorung, put up to sale by Public Auction on the premises, on the 14th day of February next, 5 P. M., the following Properties :—

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenements or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Oart known as the Gowasur Oart, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 173 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by a Gully belonging in common to the Plaintiffs and the Defendants and one Munjee Moolјee, on or towards the North by a Chawl belonging to the said Munjee Moolјee, and on or towards the South by the road of the said Gowasur Oart, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 102.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree Land or Ground, with Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the said Gowasur Oart, in the Sub-District of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Narayenjee Shamjee, on or towards the West by the premises hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the North by the said Chawl of the said Munjee Moolјee, and on or towards the South by the road of the said Gowasur Oart, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 101.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY, at 4 P.M., for the consideration of the business already advertised.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th January 1876.

MAPS OF
MALABAR HILL.

MOUNTED and VARNISHED, with the numbers of the Bungalows as altered by the Municipality. Rs. 2 each.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.
ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB,
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19,
Under the distinguished Patronage of
AKBAR SHAH,
SON OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN.
The favorite melo-drama of
JALLUM JORE.

MR. LOCKE GRAY begs to announce that he will give a VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT at the TOWN HALL, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 3 P. M.

Admission by payment at the doors of the Hall—ONE RUPEE.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 19TH JANUARY,
THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE;
Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama.

President:—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, Kt, C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary:—KARKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq.
A Managing Committee — Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Guzerati of
THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA,
HARISCHANDRA,
DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MATHERAN.

TO LET, for the coming March season, "THE SHELLY," a well-known newly built Bungalow, completely furnished. Rent Rs. 600. For plan and lists of Furniture apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a completely Furnished Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, facing the West, on Napean Sea Road. Could be had either for Five Months or a Year certain. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the well-known and most beautifully situated BUNGALOW on the Sea-shore lower road. It has five Bed Rooms, and the Bungalow and its Garden is kept up in a first-class style, and is suitable for five first-class Bachelors. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the most pleasantly situated BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by J. Douglas, Esq., and formerly in the occupation of Hon. Mr. Bythell. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable BUNGALOW, next door to Rienzi Walton, Esq. Rent only Rs. 100. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill, commanding a bird's-eye view of Bombay, lately vacated by D. S. Kemp, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Malcolm McPherson, Esq., Rent only Rs. 115. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. STORRAR and BUCHANAN have been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Society in place of Messrs. C. E. MITCHELL and Co.

All Cheques, remittances, or other communications are, therefore, from this date, to be addressed to Messrs. STORRAR & BUCHANAN, at the Office of the Company, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay.

By Order of the Directors.

Apollo House, 18th January, 1876.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual :—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.
Pulmonary Affections.
Lumbago.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.
Indigestion.
Nervous Deafness.
Rheumatism.
Local Paralysis.
Sciatica.
Gout.
Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PRESSES, ENGINES, AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at the Offices of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, up to 31st instant, for the PURCHASE of CAST and WROUGHT IRON LEVER PRESSES, with spare articles belonging to them now standing and lying in the Company's Slate Roof Godown at Colaba, and which are no longer required by the Company.

Also one horizontal and one beam Engine and Boilers.

Particulars may be had by applying to the Company's Engineer, where the Presses, &c., can be seen.

CHARLES E. BENN,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators, Colaba Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 311 of 1875.

JOHN JOSEPH RODRIGUES, of Bombay, Portuguese, residing at Matoonga, without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

JOANA FERNANDES, Widow and Administratrix of PEDRO FERNANDES, also of Bombay, aforesaid Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Oomercady, without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, and bearing date the thirteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five. Notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS claiming DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the Estate of PEDRO FERNANDES, deceased, late of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the third day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House WITHIN ONE CALENDAR MONTH from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 12th day of January 1876.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a second-hand CHUBB'S, MILLNER'S or PRICE'S SAFE. Address "K.," care of *Gazette.*

TO LET.—Healthy, Cool, Cheerful, and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Albion Place, Byculla.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
3, HORNBY ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES which would make an appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENT or NEW YEAR'S GIFT :—

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from	Rs. 90 to 140
„ „ „ „ keyless	185
„ „ enamelled and jewelled	200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of

Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's Christmas presents to be had at cost price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;
Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Rs. 60 to 500.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 160, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs; in cases complete, at Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,
For suspension of Lockets, at Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs.
Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious,
from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome patterns, Rs. 14, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS;
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment,
Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150, 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,
At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; Rs. 18 to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; at per pair, Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled, Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns, Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VERY IMPORTANT
TO TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN BOMBAY.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
Shirtmakers, Hosiers and Outfitters.

SUPPLY **READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE**—Every requisite for a **LAND OR SEA JOURNEY** suitable for all **CLIMATES.** Gentlemen on landing who may find their Clothing unsuitable for **TROPICAL WEAR** are respectfully invited to inspect A. & Co.'s **LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK.**

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY.

FRENCH PERFUMERY.

EAU DE COLOGNE, Rs. 2-12, 3 and 4-8 per Bottle.
BOQUET DE NEVA, in fancy Boxes, Rs. 4 8 per Bottle.
SUPERIOR LAVENDER WATER, large size, Rs. 4-8 per Bottle.
EAU DE LAVANDE, Rs. 2-8 and 3 per Bottle.
EAU DE TOILETTE, Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
EAU DE VIOLETTE, Rs. 3 per Bottle.
ROYAL EXTRACT OF FLOWERS, in fancy Boxes, Rs. 4-8 per Bottle.
FANCY PERFUMES, Rs. 4-8 per Bottle, or Box containing three, Rs. 12.
CREME DE LYS, or LAIT DE PERLES, for whitening the Skin, Rs. 3 per Bottle.
EAU DE MENTHE for cleansing the Mouth, Rs. 2 per Bottle.
EXTRACT OF ROSES for the Lips, Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.
SUPERIOR LIP SALVE, Rs. 2-8 per Pot.
GOLDEN HAIR WASH, Rs. 3 per Bottle.
SUPERIOR MARROW POMADE, Rs. 2 per Pot.
CRYSTALIZED MARROW POMADE, Rs. 3 per Pot.
SCENTED HAIR OIL, Rs. 1-8 per Bottle
FINEST SCENTED COSMETIQUE, Rs. 1 8 and 1-12 per Box.
COLD CREAM, specially prepared for India Rs. 2 8 per Pot.
VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER, Rs. 1-8 per Packet.
IMPROVED FACE POWDER, Rs. 2 per Packet.
HAND POWDER, Rs. 1- per Packet.
ROYAL FUMIGATING ESSENCE, for purifying and perfuming Apartments, Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.
SCENTED SACHETS, for perfuming Linen, Rs. 2, 2-8 and 5.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF HIGHLY SCENTED CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

WATSON & COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, have the pleasure to announce that they have completed a beautiful Series of Views of WAI and MAHABLESHWUR.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th November 1875.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOTS IN INDIA:—
BOMBAY: 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, OPPOSITE DHURUMTOLLAH TANK.
LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE ABOVE BRANCH DEPOTS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM & CO. Invite attention to their large and choice STOCK of COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROUSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, &c.

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45	0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40	0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50	0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9	0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20	0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25	0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15	0
Single Breasted	13	0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18	0
Do. Single Breasted	13	0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27	8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30	0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90	0
Do. Dress Vest	12	0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23	0
White Marcella Vest	8	8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35	0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35	0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50	0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45	0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40	0
Pea Jacke's, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35	0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	30	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8	8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40	0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 20	0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherd's, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17	8

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4	0
Real White American Drill	5	8
Fancy striped Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7	0
Brown Holland, per pair	5	8

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30	0
Do. Trowsers	23	0
Do. Breeches	23	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27	0
Trowsers	21	0
Breeches	21	0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27	4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20	10
Do. Trowsers	14	0
Do. Breeches	14	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20	0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12	0
Trowsers	8	0
Breeches	8	0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18	0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund.	3 to 8	0

Our new ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PATTERNS, with instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

LESS 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

CIGARS, CHEROOTS, AND TOBACCO.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
CAVITE BRAND,
THE CHOICEST IMPORTATION OF THE SEASON.

TOBACCOS,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER LOMARDY,
GOLDEN LEAF
AND
HONEY DEW,
FINEST VIRGINIA LEAF IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

BIRD'S EYE, SMOKING MIXTURES,
&c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION
OF
NEW GOODS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

The Indo-European line is again interrupted, and the latest commercial advices from London are only to yesterday morning.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was reported as opening quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, actual imports 7,000 bales.

From New York we have Reuter's message of Saturday evening quoting Mid-Uplands on the spot at 13 cents. per lb.; Gold at 113, Exchange on London dlrs. 4·85 per £ sterling. The Receipts at the American ports are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Saturday's Receipts	19,000	9,000	24,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,662,000	2,310,000	2,254,000

Consols yesterday morning were quoted at 94; French Rentes at 104⅜; Bar Silver in London is still at 55⅝d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been particularly quiet, owing partly to the usual lull on the day following the departure of the Mail, and in part to a desire shown to await the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-morrow. Nominally there is no actual change in rates but, if anything, the tendency is slightly easier. There is still considerable willingness on the part of the Banks to buy for future delivery on the basis of 1s. 9⅜d. per rupee for 3 months' sight credits all February delivery, adding 1-16d. per rupee per month, but the amount of paper offering is small, future transactions in Cotton being all but impracticable on the basis of prices ruling here. We quote for bills on London:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9d. 9/32	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d 23/32	,,
,,	1s. 9d 11/16	,,
,,	1s 9⅜d.	,,

[redacted] ere has not been much doing arket continues firm. G. I. P. has advanced to Rs. 265 per £20 ing and Weaving Scrip we note s. 10 in Bombay United, Rs. 10 ..Rs. 10 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 5 Petit; while Flemings have and Orientals Rs 5 per share. ere is no change of any kind. bsence of Home telegrams re- on the Green this morning to very small limits, the only purchases reported on European account being some small lots of Old Dhollera and Veravul at rates varying with the quality. Prices are nominally unaltered. Good Fair Omra being offered freely at Rs. 170 to Rs. 171 and Fully Fair at Rs. 163 per candy without finding buyers. Receipts yesterday were 3,040 bales, making 8,952 bales for the four days. This only promises a total for the week of about 18,000 bales as against 30,175 bales for the corresponding week last year. At this rate we look like being 100,000 bales behind last year by the middle of February, but from that time forward more liberal arrivals may be expected, as from the earliness of the Dhollera Crop we should have unusually heavy arrivals during March and the beginning of April. From all that we can gather, however, the eventual outturn must fall somewhat short of last season, notwithstanding the increased acreage planted, and taking into consideration the small quantity of old Cotton which has been available for shipment lately, the probability seems in favour of our exports for the six months ending 30th June, showing a falling off of from 75,000 to 100,000 bales as compared with 1875.

Freights are very quiet, and although the consignees of the two steamers on the Liverpool berth are holding out for £2-7-6, relets are offering at £2-6 3 per ton. By sail, the Varuna is quoted at £2 5 per ton.

Piece Goods are quite stagnant and we do not hear of a single sale of any importance. There is not much pressure to sell and prices therefore are nominally unaltered, but any attempt to force business would lead to a material fall.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	702½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras........	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	260
60,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China........	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	110
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank........	410

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co........	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	1,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218-3-0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	265
—	£20	103-14-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares......	126
—	£20	65-7-8	do.	Ditto	72
—	£20	21-13-1	do.	Ditto	32
—	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	196-5-15	do.	Do. New Shares......	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

00	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning....	1,150
00	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
00	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
00	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,100
400	150	150	10*	Bro'h Mills	180
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning........	700
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurrumsey Spinning ..	910
1,500	1,250	all	80p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	895
400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,060
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1025
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1010
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	800
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1025
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's........	1,155
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning........	1,160
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental........	725
800	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Sconderdas Spinning ..	850
500	1,000		125ps*	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,440
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	670
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co......	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co........	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co........	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)..	490
400	500	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co........	100
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825
220	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	50
600	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co........	3,900
800	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co......	200
352	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co......	1,175
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
800	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co........	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co........	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co........	415
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld........	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co........	570
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited........	945
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co........	600nl
450	1,000		125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	450

* Per share, for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	57
800	1,000	all	30 ps	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	650
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	80
4,000	5	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	25
1,000	50	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co........	410
—	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip........	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Mula, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodeida, with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
18	Fairy	Johnson	Galle.
	Mula(s)	Doert	Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda.

The Steamer Deccan, to Southampton was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 18.

From Liverpool.

Deccan s, 35 bottles quicksilver, Nuthoo Mooljee.

Lombardy s, 50 cases copper sheets, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Calls s, 8 casks brass wire and 1 cask copper wire, Noorbhoy Chabbhoy.

Khedive s. 10 cases wine and 15 cases moselle, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Bokhara s, 10 cases claret & 5 cases moselle, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From London.

Fauna, 10 boxes brandy, 800 boxes claret, 125 boxes vermouth, and 2 cases lookin glass, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons, 200 cases claret, Jules Siegfried and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 18.

For Liverpool.

Calls s, 120 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella; 10 bales wool Hajee Essa; 40 bales wool, Lilladhur Mawjee; 3 bales wool and 10 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Goculdass; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 50 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Mooljee; 450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 71 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 357 bales cotton, Bechardass Ambaidass; 50 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 128 bales cotton. Pestonjee Bezanjee; 56 bales cotton, Stern Hobart and Co; 73 bales cotton, Ramchund Amoolnck; 810 bundles myrabollams & 270 bundles surseseed, Dayal Dhabsey.

Trinacria s, 2 876 bundle coir yarn and 132 bundles coir fibres, W & A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 172 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Varuna s; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

For London.

Timor s, 7 bales hides, Hajebhoy Essa; 15 bales hides, Peerbhoy Hassum; 82 bags linseed, Framjee Sands and Co; 1,000 bags poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 63 cwts deer horn, carpets, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Marseilles.

Border Chieftain s, 1,000 bags groundnuts, Ewart Latham and Co; 37 bales wool, Dossabhoy Mugon.

For Trieste.

Zambesi s, 200 bales cotton and 659 bags coffee, P & O Co; 450 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Havre.

Deccan s, 750 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

For Venice.

Zambesi s, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s, 49 chests sandlewood, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 25 packages cloves, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 packages cloves, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Lombardy s, 27 chests opium, Tata and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th January, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·947
Temperature of the Air	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	64·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·672
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	80·8
Minimum do. do.	70·5
General Direction of wind.....NE, NNE, N, NNW, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	341

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 15.

Doubney, Major, Bombay 7th Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

January 16.

Newport, Captain, Bombay Sappers and Miners, on duty, from Kirkee.

January 17.

Hughes, Bt Major, Bengal 54th Foot, on duty, from England. Waring. Major, Bombay Chief Ins of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.* January 15.)

Home Department.

Mr T D Jameson, District Supdt of Police, 4th grade, in British Burma, to officiate as District Supdt, 3rd grade, with effect from the 19th Nov last.

Mr T W Wood, District Supdt, 5th grade, to officiate as District Supdt, 4th grade.

Mr M McLeod, District Supdt, 5th grade and Offg District Supdt, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive rank.

Mr R C Stevenson, Asst District Supdt and Offg District Supdt, 5th grade, to revert to his substative rank.

Mr J Dixon, Inspr of Police and Offg Asst District Supdt, to revert to his substantive rank.

Mr J G Ritchie, of H M's Bengal C S, reported to the Govt of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 28th Oct last.

Mr A J Primrose, of H M's B C S, reported to the Govt of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 15th Nov last.

Mr C D C Winter, of the B C S, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengali has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

Appointment.—Dr J P Cromarty to be Civil Medical Officer of Goalpara, in Assam, vice Apothy Mr J Slane.

The usual subsidiary leave on return from medical leave is granted to Dr Cromarty.

The Rev H W Crofton, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Estbt, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to retire from the service from the 1st Nov 1875.

The Rev William Frederick Armstrong, B A, has been appointed by H M's Secy of State India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr J C MacDonell, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Bengal, with effect from the 27th Dec 1875.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Col D C Vanrenen, R A, Supt of Rev Sur, Lower Circle, the following Officers have reverted to their substantive grades, with effect from the 1th ultimo:—

Lieut Col J Macdonald, from Offg Supt of Rev Sur, Lower Circle, to Depy Supt, 1st Grade.

Lieut Col R E Oakes, from offg Depy Supt 1st Grade, to Depy Supt, 2nd Grade.

Capt W Barron, from Offg Depy Supt 2nd Grade, to Depy Supt, 3rd Grade.

Capt E W Samuells, from Offg Depy Supt, 3rd Grade, to Asst Supt, 1st Grade.

Under the provisions of Sec 3, Act II of 1869, the G G in C is pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Douglas Hare, Offg Asst Commr of the 3rd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

Financial Department.

The usual leave subsidiary to the furlough granted to him by G G O of the Military Department, No 1249, dated 14th December 1875, is granted to Colonel H Hyde, R E, Master of the Mint at Calcutta.

Military Department.

The undermentioned Officer of the R E, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified:—

Lieut H H Cole,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th Dec 1875.

The services of Lieut Cole, of the R E, are placed at the disposal of the P W D.

With reference to G G O No 1272 of the 17th Dec 1875, the services of Col H D Abbott, C B, of the Madras S C, late Brigr-Genl Comdg the Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George, with effect from the 16th Dec 1875.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surg in H M's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:

Medical Department.

Surg George Arthur Warburton,—date of arrival at Bombay 17th Dec 1875.

Surg Maj Francis Nottidge Macnamara, M D of the M D, Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £ 292 per annum, with effect from the 14th Feb 1876.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate.—

Cond Patrick M O'Loughlin, Store-keeper and Asst Over, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Dept, No. 31G, dated the 7th Jan 1876, the services of Lieut-Col (Bre Col) A S Smith, of Infy, late Offg Comdt of the Bhopaul Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 29th Nov 1875, the date on which he was relieved by Col H Forbes.

The services of 2nd Class Asst Apothy H B Blaker, of the Subordinate Medl Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of the undermentioned 2nd Class Asst Apothecaries, of the Subordinate Medl Dept, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C:—

Joseph Connolly, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, Charles Carroll and Thomas Bell, with Perak Expedition.

Capt F H Williams, of the General List, Infy, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 37th (The Meerut) Regt of N I, availed himself of the furlough in India on private affairs for two years, granted him in G G O No. 1220 of the 6th Dec 1875, on the 8th Dec 1875.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut Col (Bre Col) D Mocatta, of the B S C, Comdt, 3rd Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st Dec 1875.

Maj (Bre Lieut-Col) H F Brooke, of the 109th Foot, Asst Adjt Genl on the Estabt,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st Dec 1875.

Surg E B Gardner, of the Medl Dept in medical charge, 29th (Punjab) Regt of N I,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st Dec 1875.

Maj J O Travers, of the 17th Foot, Brigade Maj on the Estabt —date of arrival at Bombay, 5th Jany 1876.

Maj T J Watson, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 17th Ben Cavalry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 2nd Jany 1876.

Maj J G Forbes, of the R E, Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, P W D, —date of arrival at Fort William, 10th Jany 1876.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified:—

Maj-Gen J T Shakespear, of the Ben S C, G G O No. 1102 of 1875,—per Pekin 22nd 1875, from Bombay.

Lieut-Col (Bret Col) J S Rawlins, of the Ben S C, G G O No. 1212 of 1875,—per Indus, 8th Nov 1875, from Bombay.

Maj (Bret Lieut Col) F E A Chamier, of the Ben S C, G G O No 107 of 1875, per Delhi, 1st Nov 1875, from Bombay.

Capt L Smith, of the Bl S C, G G O No 678 of 1875,—per Delhi, 1s Nov 1875. from Bombay.

Surg S H Browne, of the Medl Dept, G G O No 1139 of 1875, —per Euphrates, 14th Nov 1875, from Bombay.

Depy Asst Comy and Hony Lieut A Litster, G G O No 1239 of 1875 —per Malabar, 28th Nov 1875, from Bombay.

Condr G Bailey, of the Ord Comt Dept, G G O No 7 of 1876,—per Crocodile, 1st Dec 1875, from Bombay.

Condr Thomas Heathcote, of the Ord Comt Dept having returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as a Depy Asst Comy from the 27th Dec 1875; Condr William Swinnerton, acting as Depy Comy, reverting to his substantive grade.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieut-Col E Hill, 2nd in Command, 4th Cavalry, Hydrabad Contingent, to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl of the Contingent during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj C V Conway-Gordon, or until further orders, and with effect from the date on which Maj Conway Gordon availed himself of the furlough.

4th Cavalry.—Capt H S Stewart, Adjt, 3rd Cavy, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Lieut Col E Hill.

3rd Cavalry—Lieut C E Gubbins, Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Cav, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt H S Stewart.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon Kenneth McLeod, M D, of Medl Dept, Secy to the Surg-Genl, I M Service,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—

Lieut-Col John Collins Macdonald, M S C, 11th Jany 1876.

Lieut-Col George Archimeds Searle, M S C, 12th Jany 1876.

Lieut-Col Francis John Wilson, M S C, 12th Jany 1876.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jany 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut William John Vousden,—8th Jany 1876.

Lieut Samuel John Dunlop,—8th Jany 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe and Australia on furlough on private affairs:—

Surg-Maj John James Clerke, M D, of the M D, in medical charge, 3rd Ben Cavy,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Public Works Department.

That portion of P W D Notification No 461 of the 29th Oct 1875 which grants Mr F Hutchinson, Depy Controller of P W Accounts, Assam, one month and twenty-two days' privilege leave, is cancelled.

Mr Hutchinson is granted ten days' privilege leave, with effect from the 8th Decr 1875.

Mr T C Beardsmore, Sub-Engr, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred to British Burmah for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr (late Sergt) J A Williamson, Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces having obtained his discharge from the Army, is reappointed to the P W Dept, as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from 28th August 1875.

Sergt J Garton, R E, Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, is remanded to military duty.

Mr J Bridgwill, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment.

Mr J Douglas, Asst Controller, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Gungadhur Ragoonath is appointed to the P W D as an Overseer 2nd Grade with effect from 19th June 1875, and posted to H H the Nizam's State Railway.

Consequent on the return to duty of Cap Sargeaunt, R E, Ex-miner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, the following changes are ordered in the Controller's Establishment, with effect from the 17th Dec 1875 the date of his assumption of the charge of the office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta:—

Mr G Macdonald, temporary Controller 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive grade of Controller, 3rd Class 1st Grade.

Capt R A Sargeaunt, R E, to have temporary rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Public Works Department—Military Works.

One month's privilege leave is granted to Barrack Serjt W Collyer, attached to the Barrackpore Div, Mily Works, which he availed himself of from the afternoon of 17th Dec 1875.

With reference to Suptdg Engr's Notification No 41 of 10 Nov 187, Mr R McKey, Overseer, 1st grade Bareilly Div, Mily Works returned from three month's privilege leave on the forenoon of 6th Jany 1876.

Hydrabad Residency.

Mr H C Fowler, Extra Asst Comr, Haidarabad, and Supt of Stamps, Haidarabad Assigned Dists, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 6th inst, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Director of State Railways.

Mr G L'Esteve, temporary Overseer, 1st grade, Sindia State Railway, having been transferred to the Stores Dept as a Sub-Storekeeper, his name is removed from the list of Upper Subordinates under Director.

Mr G S Henry, Overseer, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted leave without allowances for four months, in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No 219 of the 5th July 1875.

(State) Railway.

2nd grade, Kotri Div, is granted from such date as he may be per- ary Supervisor 1st grade, Ghotki Div privilege leave, with effect from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr E Lewis, Acct, 4th grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No 246 of 21st Oct 1875, on the forenoon of the 3rd inst.

This Office Notification No 156, dated 29th June 1875, granting Mr J Ellis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, eighty-five days privilege, and fifteen days departmental leave, is cancelled.

Mr W F Pegler, temporary Sub Engr, 2nd grade, Ghotki Divn, is granted forty days' privilege leave from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr L C De mazures, temporary Storekeeper, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad Division.

With reference to Govt of India P W Dept, Notification No 522, dated 17th Dec 1875, M. J F Victor, late Supervisor, ceased to belong to the Establishment of this line on the afternoon of the 23rd Dec 1875.

The following transfers have been made by the Controller of Accounts:—

Mr G G C Davis, Acct 3rd grade, from the Central Office of Accounts, to the Kotri Divn.

Baboo Jadu Nath Singha, Acct 4th grade, from the Kotri, to the Sehwan Divn.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Acct 4th grade, from the Sehwan Divn to the Central Office of Accounts.

The following transfers and postings have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr P P Dease Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Bahawalpur Divn, to the Office of the Suptdg Engr, Mooltan Dist, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr S Clay, temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, to the Larkana Divn.

Mr J C Davidson, Sub Engr, 2nd grade, to the Reti Divn.

Sindia State Railway.

With reference to Govt of India Notification, P W Dept, No. 525 of 18th ultimo, Mr H B Parry, Asst Engr 1st grade, was relieved of his duties in the Chumbul Divn on the 4th instant.

Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr C Fraser, Supervisor, 1st grade, Ravi Section is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 2nd Jany 1876.

Lieut J Roberts, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Lahore, from the two years' furlough granted to him by Mily Dep Notification No. 132, dated 12th Feb 1874, on the afternoon of the 6th Jany 1876.

Mr C H Berry Supervisor, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Bridge Divn to the Chenab Section, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th Dec 1875.

Mr E W Arundell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Extension Survey Divn No 2 to that of No 1, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Dec 1875.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 195, dated 22nd Dec 1875, posting Mr T E Curry Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 20th Nov 1875, and is posted to the Extension Survey Divn No. 2, which division he joined on the forenoon of the 29th November 1875.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 195, dated 22nd Dec 1875, posting Mr H S Harrington, Asst Engr 2nd grade, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 24th Nov 1875, and is posted to the Ravi Section, which section he joined of the afternoon of the 26th Nov 1875.

Consulting Engineers Office—Guaranteed Railways.

Mr J P O'Sullivan, Acct, 3rd grade, Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 27th Dec 1875, from the leave on medical certificate granted in Notification No 1388, dated 7th Dec 1875, and was relieved of his duties in this Office on the same date, in accordance with Govt of India Notification No 490, dated 29th Nov 1875.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette,* Jan. 15.)

Capt T A Scott, Offg Dy Comr, Bilaspur, on being relieved by Col J Ashburner Dy Comr, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police 3rd class, and is posted to the Bilaspur Dist.

Mr W A Nedham, Offg Dist Supt of Police 3rd class, to officiate as Dist Supt 4th class, from the date Capt Scott, may assume charge of the Bilaspur Dist Police.

Mr D G Proby, Dist Supt of Police 5th class and Offg Supt 4th class, to revert to his substantive grade from the above date.

The privilege leave granted to Capt T W Hogg, Offg Cant Mag, Jubbulpore, by Notification No 64, dated 6th inst is extended to the 3rd prox.

Fifteen days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Surg Maj P Cullen, M D, Civil Surg of Nimar from the 29th ult, the day on which he availed himself of it in anticipation of sanction.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased, under Sect 5 of the Central Prov Courts' Act XIV of 1865, to declare that the Court presided over by Mr J A Jeffreys, C S, Asst Comr, Hoshangabad, shall be of the 4th Grade, having jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000.

Under Sec 15 of Act V of 1861, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the quartering, until further orders, of a Police Guard of one Head Constable and four Constables in the village of Baglai, in the Narsinghpur Dist at the expense of the inhabitants of the village.

Capt E A Pemberton, Offg Judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, appointed to officiate as Cant Mag, Saugor, assumed charge of his duties from Mr J P Goodridge, C S, Offg Cant Mag, on the 23rd ult, afternoon.

Under Sec 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr J W Tawney, C S, Asst Comr, Raipur, with powers to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Sec 222 of the said Code.

Mr J W Tawney, C S Asst Comr, posted to Raipur, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties, on the 24th ult, before noon.

The Examination leave granted to Mr S Jacob, C S, Asst Comr, Seoni, by Notification No 3957, dated 4th Nov last, is cancelled at his own request.

The Chief Comr has been pleased to sanction the following transfers made by the Comr Inland Customs.

Mr R J Whitten, Collr, of Customs, from Hoshangabad to Agra

Mr G A Bradford, Collr of Customs, from Agra to Hoshangabad.

Public Works Department.

Mr T Moss and Mr F J Johnstone received and made over charge respectively of the Office of the Controller, P W Accounts Cent Prov, on the forenoon of the 15th Nov 1875.

Mr T Drysdale, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Wardha Dist, from Mr R Obbard, Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 5th Jan 1876.

Mr J W Tawney, C S, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrars Office, Raipur Dist, from Mr Nobin Kristo Bos, Extra Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 6th Jan 1876.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette,* January 13.)

Home Department.

Mr H M Plowden, Barrister-at-Law, Offg Govt Advocate, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st May 1872.

The services of the Rev A Robinson, Chaplain of Mooltan, are placed at the disposal of the Govt N W P.

The services of the Rev J W Adams, Chaplain of Peshawar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt N W P, on the termination of his duties at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

The services of the Rev F F Mazuchelli are re-placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, on the termination of his duties at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

Appointment—The Rev A Ramsay, Chaplain of Lucknow, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt by the Govt of India, is appointed Chaplain of Kasauli.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Surg-Maj P W Sutherland, Joint Civil Surg of Simla, in "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 4392, dated 25th Nov 1875, is extended by seven days.

The Rev T Moore, Chaplain of Simla, has obtained sixty-two days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 5th Dec 1875.

The Rev E H Gulliver Offg Head-master of Bishop Cotton's School Simla, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Simla during Mr Moore's absence on leave.

The Rev C C F Fagan, Chaplain of Sialkot, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Surg Maj G Henderson, Supt Central Jail, Lahore, is appointed Civil Surg of Gujranwala, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th Dec 1875.

The Rev A W Irwin, Chaplain of Murree, is appointed Chaplain of Umballa, vice the Rev J E W Cotton, D D, who has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Service.

Police Department.

Mr D E McCracken Asst Dist Supt of Police, Peshawar, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the Rawalpindi district, with effect from the 17th Dec.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 24 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 21 ...	11 A.M. ...	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 21 ...	11 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 25 ...	3 P.M.	packet.
Australia	Feb. 5 ...	3 P.M.	No after
Mauritius and Reunion	Jan. 24 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	Feb 14 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 24	Monday	Feb. 7
,, ...	,, 31	,, ...	,, 14

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia........	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	3 P.M.		3 P.M.
Tuesday	Jan. 25	Tuesday........	Feb. 22
,, ...	Feb 8	,, ...	Mar. 7

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mail.		*Supplemental Mail.*	
Monday	Feb. 14	Monday	Jan. 24
,, ...	Mar 13	,, ...	Feb. 21

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	Feb. 5	Saturday	April. 1
,, ...	Mar. 4	,, ...	,, 29

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday	Feb. 14	Monday	April 10
,, ...	Mar. 13	,, ...	May. 8

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossebe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossebe and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

3. Packets of News papers, Book and Pattern can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

SOMETHING NEW!!

ALUMINIUM PENS.

THE Proprietors of these really WONDERFUL PENS take much pleasure in now offering them for the first time to the Public in India. Wherever they have been introduced, they have been universally pronounced THE BEST METALLIC PEN ever made. They are now almost exclusively in use in all the leading Banks, Commercial Houses, and Government Departments throughout the World. They are warranted STRICTLY NON-CORROSIVE in all kind of Inks. Each Pen is as durable as eight ordinary Steel Pens. One of the Proprietors will call personally to introduce the Pens to the Bombay writing community. Samples can also be had (gratis) by addressing M. JACOBS, Watson's Hotel.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876.

The abolition of the Carting Agency on the G. I. P. Railway was a matter which caused considerable satisfaction twelve months ago, and a similar feeling prevailed when the connection between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and its Carting Agency was dissolved at the end of last year. This feeling was enhanced by the recollection of the pertinacity with which the officials of the latter line stuck to the system to the last, notwithstanding the success which had attended its abolition on the G. I. P. Railway, twelve months' experience of which had fully convinced every one else of the wisdom of the step that had been taken. On Monday last we had occasion to notice the working of the new arrangements which have necessarily been made on the B B. and C. I. Railway, and to remark upon the different construction to that used by the G. I P. Railway which the B. B. and C. I. Company had put upon the words "24 hours after the arrival of the goods." This is not, however, the only difference in the mode of providing for the despatch of goods as they arrive, which the B. B. and C. I. Railway has made between its practices and those of the G. I. P. Railway; there are others which affect materially the interests of the public, and, as the cotton season is about to commence on both lines in real earnest very shortly, the subject deserves a more lengthened notice than we could give it on Monday last. Both of the Railways will deliver the cotton they bring down from up country at the Colaba terminus. Each one has its own double lines of railway, and each one, now that the Carting Agency is abolished on both lines, might employ in all important essentials precisely the same regulations. But they do not do so; for the B. B. and C. I. Railway has put a construction upon the meaning of the term "24 "hours after the arrival of goods" which will cause endless disputes, unless the only fair and reasonable interpretation, which the G I. P. Railway has adopted, be at once admitted by the officials of the B. B and C. I. Railway. They say that they reckon the 24 hours continuously after the arrival of goods, thus reckoning the 12 hours of night when no work can be done. Manifestly, however, the 24 hours must be divided into two sections of 12 working day hours each, giving thus two clear days for the removal of goods. The G. I. P. Railway have adopted this regulation, and besides with them holidays and Sundays do not count; it has worked remarkably well on that line, and there is no reason why the B. B. and C. I. Railway should not adopt it. The fee that is levied on goods allowed to remain beyond this period—which is 4 annas a maund or Rs. 6-12 a ton—is intentionally high, the object being to clear the railway compound as soon as possible after the arrival of the goods; but of that no one complains provided the two working days of 12 hours each be understood as making up the 24 hours. The B. B. and C. I Railway, however, have already put several merchants to needless expense by levying this fee after the expiration of one working day. The loss is very great, and in one instance—which has been brought to our notice —the fee for not removing the goods within the time amounted to one half of the whole expenses incurred in bringing the goods by railway to Bombay. The Railway Company may make an extra profit on the carriage of goods in this way, but, under the circumstances, the conduct of the Company is quite unjustifiable, and, moreover, it must cause endless and bitter disputes as soon as the cotton season commences. The Company has the example and precedent of the G. I. P. Railway before it, and has no right to make such an arbitrary regulation as this.

But, besides acting in this ruthless way, the B. B. and C. I. Railway have deliberately imposed a charge of 4 annas a ton on the goods they bring down to Bombay, which they ought not to charge, if the Company wish to act fairly; and which they impose in direct opposition to the clearly expressed intentions of the Government published on the 8th December last, in the Resolution which abolished the Carting Agency on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The Government stipulated that the Company should allow the public the rates paid under contract to the Carting Agent, but the Company coolly pockets 4 annas of this rate and allows the public 8 annas only. The Carting Agent during the last two years was allowed 12 annas a ton, for many previous years he received one rupee and even more than that, and the public are entitled now to the 12 annas paid to him. If the Company refuse to allow the public what they are fairly entitled to, the Government will probably ask why their Resolution is not treated with proper respect. The Government of India made a similar stipulation in the correspondence with the Government of Bombay in March 1874, when the subject of the Carting Agency first attracted the attention of the Viceroy, and the G. I. P. Railway loyally followed the wishes of the Supreme Government and at once allowed the public the full sum paid previously under contract to the Carting Agent.

The dissatisfaction which has been caused by the conduct of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is great, and has already raised a hope that the Carting Agency may, perhaps, be again established on that line. The hope is, of course, vain, and would at once vanish if the B. B. and C. I. Railway would act as fairly and openly to their customers as the G. I. P. R. Company have done; but already the Hon'ble General Kennedy, Secretary to Government Public Works Department, has had presented to him "the humble memorial of the undermentioned "native merchants of Bombay." This "memori- "al" contains some very impudent assertions, not the least of which is that the half dozen muccadums and clerks who have signed it should style themselves the representatives of the merchants of Bombay; it is the story of the three tailors of Tooley Street over again. The memorial states that the two Companies do not work at Colaba on equal terms, because one Company has more sheds than the other; but that complaint was as forcible last year as this, and the restoration of the Carting Agency would not build sheds on the B. B. and C. I. Railway which were not erected when the Carting Agency monopoly existed. This statement of the memorialists proves the negligence of the B. B. and C. I. Railway but nothing more. The memorialists have the assurance to state that the Baroda Railway cotton season is at its height in the monsoon. This is, we believe, a very erroneous statement, but if it be true it is another argument to show how negligent the B. B. and C. I. Railway have been for so many years past in not building proper sheds to protect the cotton as it arrives. Instead of the G. I. P. Railway having sheds and the B. B. and C. I. having none, the position of the two in the matter of sheds should be reversed, if we are to believe the memorialists. The memorialists make some absurd references to the hiring of carts by consignees or owners of goods, and they try to make General Kennedy believe that for those who have no carts of their own "it is "impossible for them to hire carts." We hear then, for the first time, that there are not many bullock carts in Bombay, and we are asked to believe that for this reason the Carting Agent should be again called in and allowed to charge the public double what they would pay if they could hire carts of their own. The memorialists go on to say that "under the Carting "Agency they had their goods delivered without "trouble, but now it is abolished they have to go "daily to the station to know whether the goods "have arrived for fear they may have to pay "wharfage charges and this takes up much "of their valuable time." But this fear of wharfage charges would be allayed at once if the B. B. and C. I. Railway were as liberal in their regulations as they ought to be, and would fix the same length of time for the removal of goods before these charges can be imposed as the G. I. P. Railway does—a Company that carries about four times the quantity of goods that the other line does.

The Chamber of Commerce should get a copy of this memorial to General Kennedy. They would find the half dozen muccadums and clerks who have signed it speaking of the Chamber in the following terms:—

> They have been told that the Chamber of Commerce asked for the abolition of the Agency; but they respectfully request to be allowed to state that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is a very small body of merchants in comparison with the number outside the Chamber, and that their interests are not always in harmony with those of the native merchants, and that as your memorialists are the real consignees of the great bulk of the cotton that arrives in Bombay by the Baroda Railway their wishes ought to have been consulted in the matter before any change was made when they would have made the Government aware of what was the real state of their feeling on this question.

The memorialists, with assumed humility, assure the Government that "they are the best "judges of what suits them and the trade." Perhaps they are in their own limited sphere, but they can have no right to pretend to be the spokesmen of the native merchants of Bombay, who have long ago unanimously condemned the Carting Agency and have every reason to be satisfied with the result so far as the G. I. P. Railway is concerned. The entire public, however, cannot but censure the faulty and unfair regulations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway which should be brought into conformity with those of the G. I. P. Company without delay, and then nothing more will again be heard of the Carting Agency and all its evil doings.

MR. BLANEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr Thomas Blaney appears to have been seized with a mania to enhance his importance in the public estimation, and as is usual in such cases, the result of his efforts has been the opposite of his desire. Mr. Blaney's letter in your Monday's issue, under pretence of correcting a mistake in the Hon. Mr. Gibbs' speech at the Grant Medical College, is not very intelligible at first sight; but on examination its object plainly appears. The natural construction—and this is the only result that any one who takes the trouble to think at all about the matter can arrive at—to be put on his letter, is that Mr. Blaney confidently accepts as his due the description of a "great and good" man; but denies the claim of Mr. Anderson to be considered in the same category.

M. D.

18th Jan.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

The annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for the purpose of conferring degrees was held yesterday afternoon in the Cowasjee Jehangier Hall of the University. The hour fixed for the meeting of Convocation was a quarter to six, and long before that time the body of the hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The Senate met in the University Library, and at the time stated marched to the hall of Convocation. The order of the procession was as follows:—

I.—*Fellows.*
(In Pairs.)
Juniors first.

II.—*Ex-Officio Fellows, Members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court, Members of Council, and Bishop.*

(In Pairs.)
Educational Officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council;
Bishop;
Chief Justice.
III.—*University Officers.*
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.
(In Pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine,
Law and Arts.
DEANS.
Civil Engineering, Medicine,
Law and Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The gentlemen composing the procession were:—

The Hon. James Gibbs, C.S. F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. A. Rogers, C.S., W. G. Hunter, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. P., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Rev. Ward Maule, L.L. B., W. G. Pedder, Esq., the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, Bishop Meurin, the Hon. J. P. Green, L.L B., Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C S.I., Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Rev Dhunjeebhai Nowrojee, Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee, Mr. Framjee Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. Framjee Patell Rev. Charles Gilder, Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M. A., Rev. Dugald C. Boyd, M.A., Perozshah Merwanjee Mehta, M.A., Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A. LL.B., Lieut. Col. W. A. Baker R.E., Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., F. G. Joynt, M.D., Hon E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. Rev. G. O. Reynell, M.A., Rev. J. A. Willy, S. J., D D., Atmaram Pandurung, G.G M.C., Bhicajee Armrit Chobe, G.G.M C., Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C., H.P. Jacomb, Commr., G.T. Robinson, I.N. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Hurrechund Sadashivjee, L. C.E., D.S. Kemp, Thos. Ormiston, M.I.C.E, Rev. J.H. Robertson, F R G.S., M R.AS. Rahimtulah Mahomed Syani, M.A., LL.B., Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Eduljee Nusserwanjee, G.G.M.C, Major G. L. C Merewether, R.E, Chas. Chambers, F.R.S., Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Bashker, Lieut. H. Morland, late I.N., F.R.A.S., F R.G.S., the Hon. Nanabhoy Huridas, LL.B., the Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, J. Anderson F.G.S., Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Andrew P. de Andrade, G.G.M.C., Sir F. H. Souter, K.C.S.I., J. G. daCunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Vasudeo Bapuji Kanitkur, G. Y. Nolley, Sakaram Arjun Ravut, L. M., Shamrao Vithul, Gholam Moideen, and several others.

(The Vice-Chancellor and the Fellows of the University having taken their seats the usual form was gone through of conferring the degrees on the successful candidates, the Hon. Major General Kennedy acting as Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Surgeon General Th m of Medicine, the Hon Mr. Justice West of Arts, and Mr. Scoble (the Advocate General) of Law.

The several forms of supplication, the passing of a Grace by the Senate, presentation to and admission by the Vice-Chancellor having been observed in each case, the Registrar (the Rev. Mr. Boyd) read the following declaration of the degrees conferred:—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.—Poona Civil Engineering College—William Edward Hope Nimmo, Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurwala, B.A. (also the James Berkley's Gold Medalist,) and Arthur Henry Williams.

Second Class.—Poona Civil Engineering College—Jagannath Vishnu Damle, Durgaram Ghelabhai Hindia, Lallubhai Dalpatram Kaveshvar Ramchandra Ballal Mule, Dayabhai Maganlal Nanavati, and Dhondo Sakharam Sathe.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.—Grant Medical College—Rustamji Pestanji Bharucha, Philip De Concelcao, Kaikhosru Barjorji Cooper, Daniel G. Dalgado, Manekji Dosabhai Makuna, and Dattu Ganesh Sabnis.

Second Class.—Grant Medical College—Phirozshah Jamshedji Damnia, Manekji Mancherji Gimi, Dominic Anthony Gomes, Dosabhai Barjorji Kandavala, Bejanji Dadabhai Kapadia, Jamshedji Dinshah Khambata, Krishnarao Gopal Pathak, Luis Jose Pinto, Mancherji Sorabji Postvala, and Manekji Edulji Reporter.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Class.—Elphinstone College—Tribhovundass Luckmidas Dollal.

Second Class.—Deccan College—Annajee Ramchundra Atre, Nilkhanth Vinayek Chatre, Kristnajee Sadashew Marathi, and Shridhar Balcrishna Upasana. Elphinstone College—Damodhur Dinanath Bhat, Adurjee Muncherjee Dullal, Khundubhoy Indrajee Desai, Jewajee Dinshajee Ghandi, Vithul Vishnoo Gokhole, Govind Balcrishna Koparkar, Moreshwur Narayen Ovalekar, Gunesh Crishna Sovani, and Govurdhan Madhowram Tripathi. St Xavier's College—Daniel Frederick Hogan and Rinald Romanini. Deccan College (formerly Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay) Lukshuman Krishna Chiplunkar.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Second Division.—Government Law School—Yeshwunt Vasudew Athale, M.A.; Gopal Venayek Bhanap, B A.; Ramchundra Vishnu Gokhale, B. A.; Krishnajee Kher, B. A., and Vinayek Mahadew Pandit, B. A.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Second Class—Deccan College—Shridhar Gunesh Jinsivale and Damodhur Gunesh Kelkar. Elphinstone College—Dinshaw Pestonjee Kanga, and Govind Vasudew Tullu.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE,

Grant Medical College—Anna Moreshwur Kunte, BA, LM.

The Registrar then read the following report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year:—

REPORT.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees, held on the 19th January 1875. The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, the Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this examination 1,240 candidates were examined, of whom 434 passed. The successful candidates were sent up by the following schools:—

42	by Elphinstone High School.
29	Poona High School.
25	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
23	Fort High School.
22	Surat High School.
20	Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
19	Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution.
19	Bombay Proprietary School.
15	Dharvad High School.
13	Ratnagiri High School.
10	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
10	Ahmedabad Mission High School.
8	Ahmedabad High School.
8	Sattara High School.
7	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
7	Ahmednagar High School.
7	Bombay Private English School.
7	Alfred and Parsi High School, Bombay.
6	Akola High School.
6	Baba Gokhaley's School, Poona.
6	Chandanwadi High School.
6	St. Vincent's School, Poona.
5	Shikarpur High School.
5	Hyderabad High School.
5	Nassick High School.
5	Bombay High School.
5	Belgaum Mission School.
4	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
4	Kathiavar High School, Rajkote.
4	Nariad High School.
4	Indore English School.
4	Prabhu Seminary.
3	Broach High School.
3	Karachi High School.
3	Robert Money Institution.
3	Bishop's High School, Poona.
3	Sorat Mission High School.
3	Parsi Boarding School, Bandora.
2	Dhulia High School.
2	Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad.
2	Scottish High School, Byculla.
2	Bhavnagar High School.
2	Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier N. Zarthosti Madressa.
2	Diocesan High School, Bombay.
2	Gopipura Private English School.
2	Tanna Private High School.
2	Oomrawutte High School.
2	John Connon High School.
1	Alfred High School, Kutch.
1	Free Church Mission Institution, Poona.
1	Sholapur English School.
1	Rajkumar College, Rajkote
1	Surat Mission School.
1	Deva's English School.
1	Poona Native Institution.
1	Hyderdad Church Mission School.
1	Framji Mothabhai's Private English School, Surat;

and the remaining 27 had been under Private Tuition. Of these, 116 took Sanskrit as their second language, 37 Latin, 3 Portuguese, 89 Marathi, 144 Gujarathi, 29 Canarese, 2 Hindustani, 30 Persian, and 2 Sindhi. 292 Candidates were Hindus, 111 Parsis, 3 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 14 Portuguese, 3 Muhammadans, and 1 a Jew.

First Examination in Arts.—At this examination there were 182 Candidates, of whom 69 passed the examination. Of these 44 were from Elphinstone College, 17 from Deccan College, 4 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and 4 from St. Xavier's College. 47 were Hindus, 17 Parsis, 2 Europeans, 1 a Muhammadan, and 2 Portuguese. Of the 69 Candidates 36 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 19 Latin, 13 Persian, and 1 Arabic. In the selected subjects of the examination, 31 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 19 in Analytical Geometry, and 19 in Chemical Physics.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this examination 84 Candidates were examined, of whom 18 passed, 2 were placed in the First Class, and the remaining 16 in the Second Class. 14 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, and 2 Europeans. Of the 18 Candidates 10 were from Elphinstone College, 4 from Deccan College, 1 from Deccan College, *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and 3 from St. Xavier's College. 10 selected Sanskrit as their second language 7 Latin, and 1 Persian. In the selected subjects 9 passed in History, 11 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 10 in Political Economy, 5 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 6 in Analytical Geometry, 3 in Differential and Integral Calculus, 7 in Chemical Physics, and 2 in Inorganic Chemistry.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 2 Candidates, and both passed the examination, being placed in the Second Class. One was from Elphinstone College and the other from Deccan College. They both selected Latin as their second language. They were both Hindus.

Examination for the Degree of M A. in History and Philosophy.—There was only one Candidate. He was from Deccan College, and he passed the examination in the Second Class. He was a Hindu.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—There was only one Candidate. He failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M A. in Natural Sciences.—There was only one Candidate. He was from Elphinstone College, and he passed the examination in the Second Class; He was a Hindu.

Examination for the Degree of LL. B.—There were 10 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 5 passed the examination in the Second Division. They were all Hindus.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 43 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 30 passed the examination. 5 were placed in the First Division, and the others in the Second Division. 13 were Hindus, 14 Parsis, and 3 Portuguese.

Examination for the Degree of L. M.—There were 19 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 16 passed the examination—6 in the First Class and 10 in the Second Class. 2 were Hindus, 4 Portuguese, and 10 Parsis.

Examination for the Degree of M. D.—There was one Candidate from Grant Medical College; he passed the examination. He was a Hindu. The degree of M.D. has not hitherto been conferred by the University.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 24 Candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 21 passed the examination. 13 were placed in the First Division and 8 in the Second Division. 15 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, 3 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese.

Examination for the Degree L.C.E.—There were 12 Candidates from Poona Civil Engineering College, of whom 9 passed the examination, 3 in the First Class and 6 in the Second Class. 6 were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and 2 Europeans. In the selected subjects, 2 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 4 in Mining and Metallurgy, 1 in Optics and Astronomy, 1 in Mechanical Engineering, and 1 in Architecture.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 400 a year, was awarded to Hariram Uttam ám Baat, B.A. of Elphinstone College

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize—Five competitive poems on "Athens" were sent in for the Homejee Cursetjee Prize; but none of them having been found worthy of the prize it was not awarded.

The Jugonath Sunkerset Sanskrit Scholarships—The two Jugonath Sunkerset Sanskrit Scholarships, one of Rs 25 a month and one of Rs. 20 a month, each tenable for three years, were awarded respectively to Shriddhar Rámkrishna Bhándárkar of Elphinstone High School, and Bálájí Harri Kulkarni, of Rájáram High School Kholápur.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 a year, was awarded to Henry Frank O'Shanahan, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.

The James Berkley Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 250, with a prize of books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rs. 150, was awarded to Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala, B A., of Poona Civil Engineering College.

The Ellis Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs 60, was assigned by the Syndicate during the year under report to the Arabic language; or, if there should be no Candidate in that language, to the Marathi language. And there being no Candidate in Arabic, the prize was awarded to Balkrishna Hari Kanitkar, Private Tuition, for having obtained the highest marks in Marathi at the Matriculation Examination.

The Ellis Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 25 a month, and tenable for one year, was awarded to Lakshuman Krishna Chiplunkar of Deccan College, *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, for having passed the B. A. Examination with the highest number of marks in English.

The Chancellor's Medal was assigned for the year 1875 to "Languages" at the M A. Examination; but no Candidate having passed in the First Class in that branch of study, nor in any of the other branches prescribed for M.A., the medal has remained unawarded.

The Arnould Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 22 a month, and tenable for one year, was awarded to Mr. Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M A, of Government Law School.

The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs 80, was awarded to Yakub Ismael Shaik of Hyderabad High School, for proficiency in General Knowledge at the Matriculation Examination.

The Rao Sir Pragmalgi Scholarships.—The first Scholarship of Rs. 20 a month and tenable for three years, was awarded to a Kutchi Candidate, Hirji Bhagvanji Thakur, of Alfred High School, Kutch; and there being no other Kutchi Candidate entitled to receive the second scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, also tenable for three years, it was awarded to Dottatraya Vishvanath Parulekar, of Ratnagiri High School, for his having obtained the highest number of marks among the Native Candidates, (a condition specially attached to the endowment) at the Matriculation Examination.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—The two Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships, one of Rs 15 a month and one of Rs. 12 a month, each tenable for three years, were awarded to two students from the Bhavnagar Alfred High School—Balvantrai Harjivondas Mehta and Partabrai Govindrai Mehta, respectively, in accordance with the special condition attached to the endowment.

REGULATIONS.

Since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees the Senate have passed Regulations for awarding the Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize and the Hughlings Prize. They have also made several important alterations in the Mathematical course of studies for the F.A. and B. A. Examinations, and a few minor alterations in other matters.

ENDOWMENTS.

The Hughlings Prize.—In April last, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,800 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 18th September last, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

Taylor Prize or Scholarship.—The Committee of the Taylor Memorial Fund have recently offered to the Syndicate the sum of Rs. 2,500 with the view of establishing, in connection with the University, a prize or scholarship in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University. The Committee suggest that the prize should be given for proficiency in those branches of knowledge with which the late Mr. Taylor was more largely conversant—Modern Indian History, later English Literature, and Political Economy. This offer will shortly be submitted to the Senate for acceptance.

Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Syndicate have the pleasure to record the fact that on the 11th November last, at a Special Convocation held for the purpose, the University had the honour of presenting an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to which His Royal Highness was pleased to offer a gracious and suitable reply.

Present from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

On the 17th November last the Right Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., D. C. L., forwarded, by direction of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a copy of the Mahabhashya in six large and costly volumes, and an engraving of Her Majesty the Queen, which were specially prepared by order of His Royal Highness for presentation to the University, and which were presented by His Royal Highness in commemoration of his visit to Bombay and of the pleasure which it had afforded His Royal Highness.

The Rev. John Wilson, D. D., F. R. S.

In concluding their report of the Academical events of the past year, the Syndicate have to record, with the deepest regret, the great loss which they have sustained by the death, on the 1st December last, of a highly distinguished member of this University, the venerable and venerated Dr. Wilson. Out of respect to his memory no University examinations were held on the day of his funeral. By the death of Dr. Wilson the Syndicate have lost a wise, experienced, and highly valued counsellor. The several Faculties, of all of which Dr. Wilson was a member, have each placed on their proceedings a record of the loss which they have sustained by his death; and at the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December last, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—

1. That this University place on record its deep and unfeigned regret at the death of the Rev. John Wilson, D D., F.R S, one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, late Vice-Chancellor, and for several years and at his death Dean and Syndic in Arts.

In its foundation on a sound and permanent basis, in the preparation of those rules and regulations which were necessary for the carrying out the objects for which it was established, in the prominent part which he took in the examination for its prizes and honours, and in the constant attendance he gave to the meetings of its various governing bodies, Dr. Wilson showed the great and never-failing interest he took in this Institution—the success of which is in no small degree due to the able advice and fostering care of this great and good man; and while lamenting his removal, the University would point to the bright example of his life and conversation as a pattern to be followed by all engaged in the work of education, as well as by those who profit thereby.

2. That although Dr. Wilson's memory will be preserved in the University by the "Wilson Philological Lectureship," which was founded in his honour in the year 1870, yet as that testimonial was provided by friends and admirers of Dr. Wilson outside of the University, it would, in the opinion of this meeting, be specially appropriate that the Senate as such should, in some manner to be hereafter determined, commemorate the distinguished services rendered by Dr. Wilson to this University.

The Syndicate have determined that the memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Wilson be in the form of a bust, to be placed in this Hall, the cost of the same being defrayed by the Senate of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor next delivered his address. He said:—Gentlemen of the Senate, owing to the absence of His Excellency the Chancellor from Bombay, I have again the honour of presiding over the annual Convocation of this University. The year 1875 will doubtless be famous in the annals of Indian history, from its having witnessed the arrival on our shores for the first time of the heir apparent to the British throne—(loud cheers)—while our island had the honour of being the first soil he trod, and our city the first place where he sojourned. The welcome which greeted him not only from the Native Princes and Chiefs who were assembled to do homage to him, but from the vast crowds of loyal subjects who thronged the streets of this city, seems yet present before us, and the various fêtes and ceremonials in which he took part seem hardly yet to be counted among the things of the past. One of these will doubtless long remain fresh in the memories of those connected with this Indian University. The visit of His Royal Highness to this hall to receive the address voted him by the Senate, and the kind words of hope and encouragement for our future which fell from his lips in reply to our welcome will not speedily be forgotten, while the more tangible memorial in the handsome volumes and in the portrait of our Queen, which His Royal Highness presented to the University will long remain the objects of our choicest care. (Hear, hear.) He has honoured our elder sister at Calcutta by accepting the degree of Doctor of Laws, and thus permitting his name to head that roll which it is hoped will contain the names of many illustrious statesmen, scholars, and promoters of education, recipients of a similar honour, the power to confer which may not long, I hope, be denied to this University and the University of Madras. (Hear, hear.) Turning, now, from this subject of congratulation and satisfaction to one of a diametrically opposite nature, it becomes my duty to allude to the great loss which this University has sustained by the death of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who from its foundation was a great if not the leading support of the institution. Distinguished not only as a linguist but as an antiquarian, honoured by the diploma of fellowship of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, but possessing a Cosmopolitan reputation as a man of letters, this venerable missionary brought all his powers, tempered by a truly Catholic spirit to the benefit of this University; and in every department of its administration including the office which I have now the honour to hold, he was not only a warm and a devout supporter, but he brought to us the inestimable benefit of his great experience as a teacher and a guide of the native youth of this Presidency. He has gone, in the full period of the days allotted to man, to his reward and to his rest. The regret that we feel for his loss is sincere, though it may be selfish; but all of us, I am sure, will concur in the applicability to him of the often-quoted sentiment of the Prince of Denmark,

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
"We shall not look upon his like again."

(Hear, hear.) The action that the Senate, at its last meeting, took in regard to preserving and perpetuating his memory in the University you have already read of; but by his death a great change is made in the system of our institution. We have hitherto been simply an examining body; the University will now commence its career as a teaching one. It will be known to most of us present that a large sum of money was subscribed in honour of Dr. Wilson, in 1869, the interest on which was payable to him during his life, and the principal of which was after his death to form the endowment for a Philological lectureship in this University. The Syndicate are now taking steps for the first series of lectures under that endowment, which amounts to about Rs. 1,000 per annum; and I would express a hope that this will not long remain the sole lectureship in connection with the University of Bombay. (Hear, hear). The memorial raised in honour of our late Registrar is now complete, and the sum of Rs. 2,500 has been tendered to the University to endow the James Taylor prize for proficiency in those subjects in which that gentleman took a more peculiar interest. It rests with the Senate to accept the terms. I have learned that from some cause or other there has been a delay in the settlement of the testimonial raised in memory of our late, respected Syndic, Dr. Bhow Dajee; but I trust that by the time the next Convocation takes place, an announcement will be made to you of the means adopted to perpetuate the memory of one who was from the beginning of the University—from its foundation—a warm supporter and a most able administrator of its affairs. I will now turn to the more curious statistical portion of the Report. The first thing that strikes us is the great increase over the previous year of the numbers who have passed the matriculation examination, and the great falling-off in the number of those who have succeeded in obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Of the former, in 1874 out of 1,084, only 262, or 24 per cent. passed, while in 1875, out of 1,240, 434, or 35 per cent. were successful; and of the latter, in 1874, out of 64, 30 or 46 per cent passed, while in 1875, out of 84, only 18, or 21 per cent were successful. The results of the University examinations have often formed a topic of discussion in the public prints, and last year there was a good deal of correspondence, which was started owing to the very great falling-off in the numbers that passed the matriculation examination. Not only was the system of examination attacked, but the examiners themselves did not altogether escape. This year, owing apparently to the percentage being much higher no comments have appeared, but I bring this subject before you to-day in order to draw your attention to the following results of a comparison between the matriculation and the B. A. examinations for the past five years. The result is that whenever the percentage of successful candidates in the matriculation examination is high, it is found that at corresponding B. A. examination three years afterwards the percentage of successful candidates is low; and the converse also holds good. The following figures will show what I mean:—In 1868, 41 per cent, and in 1872, 43 per cent, passed the matriculation examination, while in 1871, 28 per cent, and in 1875, only 21 per cent. passed the B. A. examination. Now to show the converse;—In 1869, only 17 per cent. and in 1870 only 16 per cent were successful in the matriculation examination, while three years subsequently, 45 per cent. in 1872, and 42 per cent. in 1875, were successful in the B. A. examination. It would seem from this that when there is an extraordinary number of successful candidates at the matriculation examination it is more owing to the leniency of the examiners than to the general proficiency of the students, and such a leniency I venture to say is questionable when we consider the high standard which we have always prided ourselves in maintaining for the high honours of the University of Bombay. (Applause.) This year we have to congratulate the Principal and Professors of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges on the excellent results of their labours. The former as the first Doctor of Medicine on whom the degree has been conferred by this University, and also the satisfactory results of 30 successful candidates out 43 in the first and 16 out of 19 in the second L. M. examination, of which last six are in the first class; while from the latter institution we have 21 out of 24 passing in the first and 9 out of 12 in the second C. E. examination, of which last three were in the first class. As regards the other examinations all four candidates for the M. A. passed though none acquired a first class. In Law 50 per cent. past, which I believe, is higher than has ever been reached before in the examinations for the degree of LL.D. None of these, either, reached the first class. It is still a doubtful question whether a large return of successful students is a proof that the mass of the pupils are as well prepared as in those years in which fewer men passed, and it is also a question whether, when the larger number enter the University they are likely to do that institution as much credit as the smaller number who succeeded more properly throughout the whole of their career. I am not one of those who think our examination system perfect; or that alterations in that, as also in the subjects that are necessary to be prepared for our various degrees, may not be desirable. If Oxford and Cambridge, after the great work that has been going on there for the last half century, still require to extend their borders and to reform their systems to meet the requirements of the times, surely in our infant University, we cannot consider that we should let things be as they are. So fully does the Syndicate appreciate this, that it has appointed a Committee of its most experienced members to consider and report upon these subjects, and I have no doubt that the results of their deliberations will not only be for the benefit of the University, but also for the general good of the system of education in this Presidency. (Hear, hear). Having now reviewed the proceedings of this past year I will, in conclusion, say a few words to the graduates and under-graduates of the University. Gentlemen, I have on previous occasions warned you that your real education commences only when your collegiate course is at an end, and that after that is closed it depends upon yourselves whether you gain any real benefit from the educational advantages that you have received. There must be much in what you have to acquire for the purposes of your examinations which, as it were, lies undigested, and of which no use can be made until it is absorbed into your intellectual system. Doubtless with many of you this process is impossible, because the mind is overloaded and then assimilation is prevented. My advice to you all is do not attempt too many things; make choice of one distinct object for your future study, and then go on and perfect yourselves in that to the utmost of your power. I fear from what I see that the old saying "a little learning is a dangerous thing" is not sufficiently borne in mind, for I find that young men, as soon as they can put B. A., or even F. E. A. after their names, are too apt to consider themselves equal to discuss any subject, and to criticise, and mayhap condemn any authority, be it the Government of the country, or even the humble officer at the head of his village. A mere smattering of many subjects is of no use. There must be a choice made of one great subject for life, around which such scintillations of learning may sparkle, and perhaps add lustre to the whole, but a smattering of many subjects, without such support can only deceive the possessor, and make him an object of weakness, if not despicable, in the eyes of all true men. Study you must if you would become men, and I commend to your most careful perusal the address of the new Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, an address full of sound advice to all students, and in which is one portion which I think is so peculiarly applicable to the educated youth of this country, that with it I shall close the observations I have made. Lord Derby's words are "there is nothing more common among those who have read a little and thought a little than the union of strong convictions with very narrow intelligence; and next to the absence of convictions altogether, there is no mental condition that is socially less desirable, or politically more dangerous." The Vice-Chancellor directly afterwards declared the Convocation dissolved, and the assembly dispersed.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, 18TH JAN.

THE Prince arrived at 9 o'clock this morning and was brilliantly received at the railway station by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Court Judges, the General of Division and other high officials, besides native Chiefs, including the Maharajas of Nabha, Kuppurthulla, Bhawulpore, &c.

The guards of honour of the 92nd Highlanders, the Punjab Volunteers, in procession, formed and proceeded to the open ground near the Fort, escorted by the 4th Hussars and the Guides and Cavalry.

The Prince was received by the native Chiefs, their followers, troops, and darbaris, most of whom rode mounted horses magnificently caparisoned.

Splendid triumphal arches were erected near the railway station, the most important being at the City gate and Anarkullee Bazaar, near the Museum.

The decorations along the whole way were splendid, and the people most enthusiastic.

A Levée was held at one o'clock this afternoon. The more important durbaris of all the Punjab Chiefs present at Lahore and European gentlemen were presented.

Masonic and Municipal addresses were presented by a deputation, which was graciously received by the Prince.

A Grand Ball comes off this evening at Montgomery Hall which is splendidly decorated.

The Prince has consented to open the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Meean Meer to-morrow afternoon.

On the whole, the Lahore reception is considered to be magnificent and second to none.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, 18TH JAN.

The Prince arrived here this morning. He was met at the station by the Lieutenant-Governor, Judges, General of Division, and other high authorities. The drive to Government House was much the same as has been described so often since the Prince's arrival in India except that a most picturesque scene was presented on the plain facing the Fort where the Rajas of Kupurthalla, Nabha, Mundi, Faridkote, Chumba, Suhet and Kulsia, and Nawabs of Bhawulpore, Maler Kotla, Patandi, Lahoree and Dojana were drawn up on elephants attended by their Sirdars and retinues.

A portion of the route was lined by feudatories' troops, the rest by the garrison forces. The decorations were tasteful and the crowd was thin but respectful.

The Prince on arrival at Government House received the Municipal and Masonic addresses. In the afternoon he held a levee and received the visits of the principal Rajas and afterwards visited the Fort, Runjeet Singh's palace and tomb, and other objects of interest.

A Grand Ball takes place at Montgomery Hall to-night.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER GENOA.

GALLE, 18TH JAN.

The s.s. Genoa, of the Italian Lloyd's line, passed the port this morning bound from Calcutta to Colombo, struck on the whale rock. She has signalled for assistance. Position dangerous.

THE PERAK EXPEDITION.

PENANG, 18TH DEC.

Nothing of much importance has occurred lately. The troops still occupy Qualah Kangsah. Bodies of hostile Malays are going about. It is rumoured that there will probably be a fresh attack at Kotha Lama. Home orders are awaited. The Governor has gone to Malacca and Singapore.

THE TROOP-SHIP CROCODILE.

LONDON, 17TH DEC.

H. M Troop-ship Crocodile has passed through the Suez Canal homewards.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 18TH JAN., 7 A. M.

H. M. S. Doris, sailed southward at 6.

MADRAS, 18TH JAN., 4-30 P. M.

H. M's Steamer Tenasserim, from Calcutta in sight 3.45 P. M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

18TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages received in transit from United Kingdom 21 hours 7 minutes.

Minimum time 14 hours 27 minutes.

Average time occupied 17 hours 40 minutes.

COLONEL E. S JACKSON, Bengal Infantry, has arrived at Umballa and assumed command of the station from Lieutenant Colonel W. C. MacDougal, B. S. C.

IT is reported at Bangalore that small-pox of a virulent type is again raging at Mysore. After being so recently decimated by cholera, Mysore can hardly be a pleasant place to live in.

THE communication with Suez by the submarine cable is not restored yet. The repairing party have met with great difficulties, increased by bad weather. Probably another week will pass away before the cable is again useful.

A MADRAS paper says that the district of New Town at present needs the special attention of the Municipality, as cholera continues there. There were a few fresh cases of the disease on Friday, one of them proving fatal.

WE learn from the *Madras Times* that the wing of H. M.'s 89th Regiment, which was to leave Madras for Rangoon on the 18th instant, will not do so until the 22nd, as the steamer Tenasserim, by which the troops are to proceed, has not yet arrived.

THE Lahore paper tells us that there are to be a series of experiments made on the Railway by Sir Charles Reid in the Prince's presence at Meean Meer, west station, in the way of loading a horse artillery battery on a railway train, and on adapted rolling stock.

THE following Chiefs have arrived at Lahore to meet his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—"The Nawab of Dojana, the Nawab of Patandi, the Nawab of Lahoree, the Sirdar of Kulsia, the Raja of Suhet, the Raja of Chumba, the Raja of Faridkot, the Nawab of Maler Kotla, and the Raja of Mundi. Those expected to arrive on Saturday last are His Highness the Raja of Kupurthala, the Raja of Nabah, and the Nawab of Bahawulpur."

THE Lahore paper states that Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, one of the sons of the Amir of Cabul, and the present Hakim of Cabul, has been imprisoned on suspicion of being one of the gang of men who were discovered digging an underground way to release Yakub Khan. The two Wazeers of Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, Abdul Huq and Naosurut Jung Khan, have escaped from Cabul; the former is supposed to be now in Candahar, and the latter to have escaped to Peshawur.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, of 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the duties of customs to which they are liable under the said Act, or any other law for the time being in force, all China clay, drugs, chemicals, ochre, and rosin imported into British India by paper manufacturers, and shown to the satisfaction of the chief Customs authority of the place where they are imported to be intended solely for use in the manufacture of paper.

THE *Pioneer* publishes some more details which have been received from Gidhour concerning the railway accident there. The Magistrate was expected on Sunday last. The breaksman and another railway employé were killed, together with a syce and three horses belonging to the Raja. The engine ran down the bank, and lies there damaged. One telegraph post was broken, but the railway telegraph communication is uninterrupted. Since Friday evening all the trains have been worked with a clear line.

THE Madras Philharmonic Society gave its first concert this season in the Banqueting Hall, on Saturday afternoon, when a moderately good audience attended. The *Madras Times* makes the following criticism on the performance:—"Some of the vocal performances were of considerable merit, and the duet for two pianofortes was very good indeed. The violoncello performance was also good, but too long for a miscellaneous concert. The concert was fairly successful, as a whole; but we can hardly say that the Society is quite maintaining the high position attained by it in former years."

THE Railway Transport Commission, of which General Sir Charles Reid is the President and Major A. LeMesurier the Secretary, and which counts amongst its members the principal officers of Government connected with railways and the Locomotive or Traffic Managers of the principal Indian lines, will not meet before the 1st of February. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Carroll will represent the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways respectively. Among the experts to be examined are Mr. H. P. LeMesurier and Mr. Conder of the G. I. P. Railway. Mr. LeMesurier was asked to join the Commission as a member, but thought he could do better service by giving evidence about the carrying capacity of the lines.

THE following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of Sate for Inida is published for general information:—

Military No. 304.
India Office, London, 9th December 1875.
To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have the gratification of informing you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., being placed upon the Staff of the Army in India as a Lieutenant-General, in order that he may command the troops in the Madras Presidency, vice Lieutenant-General Sir F. P. Haines, K. C. B., who is about to vacate the appointment.—I have, &c., SALISBURY.

THE Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for the first para. of Rule 2 (*b*) of Section 28 of the Civil Leave Code:—

2 (*b*). The applicant must (unless the state of his health absolutely prevent it, or if he be an applicant for furlough in India, unless the Government to which he is subordinate otherwise permit) present himself with two copies of the statement of his case, either at the Presidency town of Bombay, before one or more medical officers to be appointed to this duty by the Government of Bombay, or at the seat of the Government under which he is serving, before the Medical Board there, or if there be no such Board, before one or more medical officers to be appointed by that Government, and obtain a certificate as follows:—

We (*or* I) do hereby certify that according to the best of our (*or* my) professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we (*or* I) consider the health of C D to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of——absolutely necessary for his recovery.

BABOO JUGGODANUND MOOKERJEE will, we fear, find himself in the unfortunate position of the old man with the ass, whose amiability pleased nobody and brought on himself both censure and loss. Native society is loud in blaming him for the privilege he lately conceded to the Prince of Wales. It is even said—maliciously, we trust—that he hoaxed the Prince by showing him ladies who were not what he pretended they were. Not only orthodox natives but even organs like the *Mirror*, find room for censure. We are unable to form an opinion on the propriety, or otherwise, of the Baboo's action, says the *Friend of India*; but we can discern wisdom in the advice that has been given him, that he ought to prove his honesty and consistency by taking his stand henceforth in the van of native reformers on the question of woman's position in native society.

THE subscription list of the new Zoological Gardens at Calcutta is filling up fast. About a lakh and seventy thousand rupees has already been promised, and the promoters expect that even this sum will be largely increased. A number of "specimens" have also been presented, and more will doubtless follow. The success of the institution may now be looked upon as certain, provided only that a good manager can be secured for the managerie. The Committee had better see to this matter without loss of time. Men with the necessary qualifications, which include many things besides a competent knowledge of natural history, are rarer than one would suppose, it is extremely doubtful whether one can be found in India. If the home market is to be resorted to, months must elapse before his arrival. In the meanwhile who is to see that the animals are taken proper care of? A very few weeks of mismanagement might cost us half the collection, the *Friend of India* thinks, and give the Gardens a blow from which they would never recover.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 13th January 1876, that no rain has fallen in Madras except a slight sprinkling in Tanjore: rain is wanted in parts, but prospects are reported generally fair. No rain is reported from Bombay, Sind, the Central Provinces, Berar, Rajpootana or Central India; the prospects of the rabi continue good in all these provinces. In Bengal no rain has fallen during the week except a trifling shower at Darjeeling; the showers of last week in the districts immediately south of the hills have been of considerable benefit; rain is wanted in the central and eastern districts and Chota Nagpore; prospects are, however, good, and the *amun* rice, the harvest of which is almost complete, has yielded a fair outturn generally. From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain is reported; prospects are good, want of rain being felt seriously only in Bareilly. In the Punjab rain has fallen at Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, none elsewhere; reports are favourable. No rain has fallen in Assam, Burma or Mysore; in the last province the condition of the crops continues unimproved.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has written a minute on an important subject—the construction of a system of cheap light railways for Bengal. Out of a number of lines which have been suggested, Sir Richard selects ten, aggregating four hundred and twenty-three miles, as having the first claim to attention, and proposes that they should be undertaken with money advanced by the General Treasury, on which interest would be paid out of the local or provincial funds. There can be no doubt that such lines are sadly wanted, and perhaps we may hope to be blessed, some day, says the *Friend of India*, with a Government not only wise enough to admit their necessity but energetic enough to make them. But we fear that that happy time is still almost as far off as ever. The Lieutenant-Governor, after allowing us to see plainly that he, at least, is fully aware of the necessity of improving the internal communications of the province, winds up his minute with a disappointing recommendation for further enquiry, and "the collation of all the facts obtainable in reference to possible traffic." If none of the new lines are to be commenced until "all the facts" have been "collated," in the usual leisurely official fashion, the honour of turning the first sod must fall to the lot of Sir Richard's successor, or, more probably, to that of his successor's successor.

AN uneasy feeling prevails, arising from a suspicion that the appointment of the new Viceroy is the prelude to some important financial changes. In this state of mind the public is easily excited to see symptoms of coming change in incidents which cannot calmly be supposed to have any connection with the premeditated policy of the approaching *regime*. Sir George Campbell's utterances on the subject of Indian taxation are placed alongside of the supercession of Lord Northbook, as if the two things were in some mysterious way connected together. Apart, however, from such irrelevant causes of alarm, there is doubtless some occasion for uneasiness, though we hardly think it possible that the new Government will venture to revive direct taxation. The *Friend of India* believes the general feeling in India is that Lord Northbrook's financial policy has been guided by real wisdom, and the simultaneous resignation of the Viceroy and his Finance Minister has been the signal of some not unreasonable apprehension that a change, not for the better, is in contemplation. The *Mirror* writes as follows on this subject:—"All things considered, any change in our financial administration would be nothing short of a calamity. Those that are clamouring for a change and are dissatisfied with the present reign, had better attend to this fact. If the appointment of the next Viceroy promises the advent of the old system as it obtained under Lord Mayo, we see nothing but the dreariest prospect of a recurrence to the melancholy condition of affairs of those days. Let us not then rejoice so soon. The events of the next few years may yet show, by mere contrast, the great worth and popularity of our present Viceroy."

THE *Friend of India*:—It has been amusing to read the week's papers on the characteristics of the Viceregal reign that is now drawing to a close. The Indian press is perhaps seldom remarkable for unanimity; but it surely never sent forth a stranger discord than in estimating the worth of Lord Northbrook's administration. If His Excellency were a humourist—which we have no great reason to think he is—and able to despise adverse criticism in the public papers—which we have reason to think he is not—he might make a very amusing file of cuttings before he leaves a country where he has had much hard work and, we fear, not much amusement. Our native contemporaries have united in a chorus of laudation, which is not altogether undeserved, and says not a little for their amiability of disposition. Our English contemporaries are, as a rule, more stinted in their praise when, they do praise, and some of them are unstinted in their blame. We have been especially edified by a perusal of two leading articles that appeared simultaneously, one in the *Bombay Gazette* and the other in the *Times of India*, which would almost justify the conclusion that one editor sent his manuscript to the other to enable him to contradict it in every particular. The one thinks Lord Northbrook does not deserve an Earldom, the other thinks he ought to be made a Marquis. The one says his financial policy has been an utter failure from first to last, the other that for it India owes him everlasting gratitude. While the one extols his character as ruler, the other wittily declares that he has no character at all. And so the contradictions proceed. We confess it is difficult to sum up the merits and demerits of Lord Northbrook's administration, and perhaps the time for doing so has not yet come. We, at least, have special reasons for not making the attempt. But we honestly believe that whatever blunders he may have made, or whatever weaknesses he may have manifested, he has laboured honestly and diligently for the public good. And while there is much to be said in commendation of his financial policy, his position and action on the great question of education deserved unmixed praise. He is not to be ranked among our greatest but among our most respectable Viceroys.

BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—Neither Sir Charles Sargent nor Mr. Justice Green attended the High Court yesterday, owing to slight indisposition.

ADMIRAL MACDONALD.—A salute of 13 guns was fired yesterday from the Saluting Battery on the landing of Admiral Macdonald from H. M. S. Undaunted.

A BREACH OF THE BOAT LICENSE.—Balloo Mabadoo, a boatman, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than he is licensed to carry.

THE BANDSTANDS.—We have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of nine sums of Rs. 5 each for the Band Conveyance Fund. From H. M. F., G. Groux, W. G., T. G. Young, W. Thacker, M. Poupardiu, A. Renard, F. de Bousignac, and L. Daure.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Byculla, on view of the body of Jeyshunker Jubhoy. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself at the Sanklee Tank."

A FALSE CHARGE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan weaver, named Hoolas Meedi, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing a *dhotur* belonging to Abdool Hoossein Hassain. Upon the evidence adduced, the defendant was discharged, and complainant fined Rs. 50 for preferring a false charge.

ASSAULTS.—The following cases of assaults were disposed of yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee:—Sittaram Govind and Waljee Coondajee were each fined Rs. 10 for assaulting one Tookaram Ballajee at Doorgadavee on the day previous.—One Cushna Ragoo was fined Rs. 7 for assaulting one Kessoo Narrayen.—Bulwuntha Deepajee, a milk-man, was fined Rs. 4 for assaulting one Sonoo Bicoajee at Camateepoora on the day previous.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—To-night the amateurs of the Zoroastrian Theatrical Club reproduce their new melodrama entitled "Jalam Jore," at the Grand Road Theatre, under the patronage of His Highness Akbar Shah, son of His Highness Aga Khan. The last performance given on Saturday is spoken of very highly. This club is one of the oldest dramatic companies in Bombay, and by its creditable performances seems fairly entitled to the patronage of the play-going public.

DARING ROBBERY AT THE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.—Mr. R. Taylor, station master, Byculla, reported to the Police Office, Mazagon, yesterday, the loss of a gold hunting lever watch, No 11,590, makers Goldsmiths' Alliance, London, with chain and appendages attached, valued Rs. 500, which was stolen from his quarters above the Byculla railway station, between the hours of 10-30 P. M. on Sunday night and 7-30 A. M. on Monday morning. A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered for its recovery.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court, a few days ago, Mr. Cooper granted, on the application of Mr. Judge, solicitor, on behalf of one Fackerjee Eduljee, a summons against Dossabhoy Sorabjee and Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback, charging them with cheating and abetment of cheating. Yesterday the charge was withdrawn on the following letter being received written by the complainant to the Senior Magistrate:—"To C. P. Cooper, Esq., &c., Sir,—With reference to the summons issued at my instance through my solicitor, Mr. Judge, against Dossabhoy Sorabjee and Manockjee Pestonje Tuback, I have now the honour to inform you that I withdraw my complaint and apologize to both the said parties, and regret that I was so ill-advised to do so.—I have, &c. The mark of Fackeerjee Eduljee."

THEFTS.—The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court:—One Govind Christna, for attempting to steal a purse containing money from one Cassee Appajee, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—A Hindoo lad, named Pemjee Damjee, was sentenced to receive five stripes for stealing a cap belonging to one Vizbookun Balmookun.—A noted character, named Mookund Maloo, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction for stealing a rupee's worth of copper change belonging to one Baboo Luximon.—Rama Essoo, a labourer, for stealing an iron bracket, the property of Messrs. Frazer, Miller and Co., was sentenced to seven days' hard labour in the Common Jail.

MR. J. LOCKE GRAY'S CONCERT.

THIS afternoon at the Town Hall, Mr. Locke Gray gives his vocal and instrumental concert. The programme announces a judicious selection of glees and songs. The time at which the concert takes place and the price of admission, not to mention the talent of the Cathedral organist, are sufficient to induce a large number to attend.

A NEGLIGENT GATEMAN.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Hindoo gateman in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company was charged with being found drunk while on duty at gate No. 15, Matoonga, and with showing a red light, &c., to a up local train at 9·30 p.m. of the 17th instant.

Mr. Lukey Hearn said—I am an engine driver. I know prisoner. Last evening at 9·40 p.m., between Mabim and Dadur, a red light was shown. I stopped my train and went to prisoner, who was then at gate No. 15, and who had shown the red light. I found he was very much intoxicated. His negligence was calculated to endanger his own life.

Cross-examined by prisoner—I do not know much of defendant, having lately come to Bombay.

Abraham Bindroojee said—I was guard of the train of which Mr. Hearn was the driver. A red light was shown between Dadur and Mahim. We stopped the train and I went to see what the matter was. I found prisoner was intoxicated and was not in his senses. This negligence was not calculated to endanger the safety of passengers.

Cross-examined by prisoner—Prisoner bore a good character, at least I do not know anything to the contrary.

Prisoner declined to call any witnesses and left himself to the mercy of the court.

His Worship fined defendant Rs. 20.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following among other short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Kemball:—

MOHUNJEE DAMJEE V. GUNGACHURN SEWPERSAD.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendant. The case had last been on before Mr. Justice Green. Mr. Marriott said the debt was admitted, and the only dispute was as to the amount. A long discussion ensued as to whether or not the case should be heard as a short cause. The defendant, when put into the witness-box at Mr. Marriott's request, instead of admitting the claim, said that the letter put into his hands, which contained such an admission, was a forgery. His Lordship, under the circumstances, ordered the case to be transferred to the long cause list. Costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE V JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Pestanjee Kavasjee, for the plaintiff, said Mr. Justice Bayley had granted a postponement of the case on condition of defendant paying the amount of the claim into court; if he did not pay, the case was to be heard as a short cause. The debt was due upon a promissory note.

The defendant, who appeared in person, instead of paying the money into court, had filed his petition in the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Lang asked that his Lordship would grant no stay of execution in the case.

His Lordship said that, according to the practice recently introduced, a stay of execution would be granted against the defendant's property, but not against his person. A decree was then passed for plaintiff for Rs. 1,950, with interest and costs.

WALLACE AND CO. V. HEERACHUND SAVAICHUND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Fox, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiffs, asked for a postponement until the 29th February. The application was granted: plaintiffs to give notice to the defendants, for whom there was no appearance.

HIGH COURT.

SADASHIV RAGOONATH vs. B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. Justice Kemball deliverd judgment in the above case on the 11th January, as follows:—

The plaintiff in this case entered into a contract with the defendants, B B. and C. I. Railway Company, to deliver to them 3,000 teak sleepers at Rs. 4-8 per sleeper. Delivery of the said sleepers was to commence in the month of January 1874, and was to continue at the rate of 700 sleepers per month until the delivery of the whole was completed, and the present action is brought to recover Rs. 8,126-11-6 as the damages for the breach of this contract on the part of the company. It is a fact that the said contract was never carried out, and the question is, which of the parties was responsible for its non-performance? Plaintiff declares that he was always ready and willing to deliver the sleepers according to the terms of the contract; that he made several attempts, rendered futile by the negligence of the company, to make delivery; and that in consequence of the default of the company he was put to immediate pecuniary loss. While the defendants, on the other hand, denying that the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the sleepers as agreed, they contend that the plaintiff was bound to deliver them on the company's premises, and had no authority or excuse for placing them elsewhere and they further allege that they themselves were always ready to accept delivery according to the terms of the contract, and that before suit they offered to accept such sleepers of sound quality and according to the contract as the plaintiff should deliver. The following issues were thereupon raised:—1st, Whether there was any breach of contract on the part of defendants, as in plaint alleged; 2nd. Whether plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver according to the stipulation of the said contract as in the plaint alleged; 3rd. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to any and what damages? The contract it appears arose out of a tender made by the plaintiff for the supply of the above-mentioned sleepers in conformity with the specification and conditions annexed thereto; and for the purpose of determining the questions raised in issues 1 and 2 it becomes necessary, first, to consider whether the plaintiff did on his part comply with the conditions upon which his tender was accepted. Only two clauses of the said "specifications and conditions" have any bearing on the present dispute. I shall therefore confine my attentions to these. They run as follows:—"5. The sleeper or sleepers are to be delivered by the contractor or contractors free of all charges whatsoever, on the company's ground, at such places as may be agreed upon with the company's engineer. 6. The company's engineer will attend at the place where the sleepers are delivered, at certain reasonable times to be fixed by him, for the purpose of examining and accepting the sleepers, and he will have the power to reject any sleeper or sleepers which from any cause he may consider unfit for use or not, according to the specification." From the wording of these two clause, it appears clear that it was a condition precedent to the right of the plaintiff to insist upon the company's acceptance of the sleepers that they should be delivered on the company's ground, and that they should be to the satisfaction of their engineer. That no portion of the sleepers contracted to be supplied was delivered on the company's premises is not disputed: it is, therefore, necessary to see whether there was a sufficient excuse for the non-performance of this condition, as suggested in the plaint. Plaintiff's story is that after his tender was accepted on or about the 19th December 1873, he was told to arrange with the storekeeper of the company to have his sleepers ready for inspection. About the 20th or 22nd January 1874, he both verbally and in writing informed the storekeeper that he was ready to commence delivery. No reply was received to these communications till the 9th February, when he was asked by the storekeeper to name the place for inspection. He subsequently communicated with the storekeeper, and on the 16th February received a letter desiring him to apply to the superintendent of the yard at the Grant Road station, who would point out a place where he might lay his sleepers out for inspection. He did apply to the said superintendent, who pointed out a place in the yard near the station. However, on subsequently taking his sleepers there he found the place indicated occupied by the sleepers of another contractor, he accordingly arranged with the storekeeper that he would deposit his sleepers in an oart near the Grant Road station, and that an engineer should attend there. Certain sleepers were so deposited and applications were made from time to time for their inspection, but no answer was received till the 6th April, when he was informed by letter that his sleepers had been inspected and rejected. This the defendants subsequently admitted to be a mistake, the sleepers examined and rejected having been the property of another contractor, but they refused to pay the damages which he claimed. Plaintiff's case rests in the main on his own unsupported statement.—We have, in addition to his deposition, certain letters, some of which were produced by the defendants at the instance of the plaintiff, and also the evidence of three witnesses, but these letters, and this evidence, to which I shall presently have to refer, seem to me of little avail for the purpose of testing the truth of plaintiff's evidence. The question then really resolves itself into this—to what extent is reliance to be placed on the plaintiff's own account of what took place? The officer of the company to whom plaintiff was in the first instance referred, with whom he says he was in constant communication, both orally and by letter, and on whom he lays the responsibility of the action he took in carrying out his contract, was Mr. Potter, the late storekeeper. The evidence of this officer would have been of the greatest use, but unfortunately, he died in March last. Whether it would have been of value to the plaintiff it is impossible to say with certainty; but it appears that although the company definitely declined, on the 13th November 1874, in reply to an attorney's letter threatening legal proceedings to compensate plaintiff for the loss alleged to have been sustained, plaintiff did not institute his suit till the following June, or three months after Mr. Potter's death. There is thus only plaintiff's account of what passed between them, and it is for me to judge how far it is true or probable. Plaintiff starts with saying that he was ready to make first delivery in January 1874, and both by letter and orally asked Mr. Potter to appoint a place for inspection and delivery. According to plaintiff's account at the previous interview in December 1873, Mr. Potter had told him he would name the place for delivery when plaintiff was ready to delivery. This may or may not be true that plaintiff in January orally applied for a place to be appointed, but it is not probable that he did so by letter, for plaintiff has stated that he keeps copies of all his letters and in the "notice to produce" no letter of a date earlier than the 24th March is mentioned. Well, plaintiff says he did apply to have a place fixed in January, but if he did do so it seems a most extraordinary circumstance that on the 9th February Mr. Potter should have written him the letter D, asking him where the sleepers which he had tendered for were to be seen, and requesting him to appoint a place immediately. It would appear from this that Mr. Potter was waiting for the plaintiff to speak, and not the plaintiff for Mr. Potter. Anyhow he went to Mr. Potter and he was subsequently informed by letter E, dated 10th February, that if he would apply to the superintendent of the yard at the Grant Road station he (the superintendent) would point him out a place where he might lay his sleepers out for inspection, and was asked to let Mr. Potter know when the sleepers were ready for inspection. Plaintiff went, he says as he was bid, and had a place pointed out to him. He took his sleepers there, but found it occupied. He looked about for some one to speak to, but not finding any one, he carried off the sleeper to a friend's oart. In his plaint plaintiff says he arranged with the storekeeper that he should deposit his sleepers in the oart, but in his evidence under cross-examination he says he went two or three days afterwards to tell Mr. Potter, who said he would see about sending an engineer to inspect. He applied from time to time to have his sleepers inspected, but received no answer till the 6th April, when he was informed that his sleepers had been inspected and rejected. With regard to plaintiff having gone to the Grant Road station with a number of carts—some thirty, he says—laden with sleepers, and having been compelled to go on with them to his friend's oart, we have only his own uncorroborated statement, and it certainly does seem very strange that in a large place, such as the Grant Road station yard is stated in evidence to be, the plaintiff should have been able to find no room to lay out his sleepers, and that although he walked about the premises and station for some little time he should have been unable to find any one in authority to refer to, notwithstanding that the offices of two station masters and the yard superintendent were there. However that may be, I find subsequent to this the plaintiff writing letter F., dated 24th March, to the storekeeper, in compliance apparently with the latter's request to be informed when the sleepers were ready for inspection, asking him to send an inspector to inspect his sleepers lying in his oart near the Grant Road station, and intimating that the place pointed out for his sleepers being engaged by the sleepers of Vishnu Ramchundra be was obliged to spread his own in his oart. No reply was apparently sent to this, though it appears a communication was made by Mr. Potter to the engineer, Mr. Sleater, and a second letter G., dated 30th March, was despatched saying that no engineer had yet come to examine his sleepers and asking the storekeeper to arrange the matter. A third letter H. of the 4th April was also despatched, saying that his two former letters had not been replied to, and asking for the appointment of an early day for the examination of his sleepers. And to this last letter reply I. of the 6th idem was sent in the following words: "Your sleepers were inspected and have been rejected by the company's Engineering Department." Subsequently it was admitted by the agent of the company that there was some mistake in saying that plaintiff's sleepers had been examined, but on this point I shall have to make a few remarks further on. Independently of the plaintiff's evidence and of the letters above quoted, there is the evidence of a karkoon of the other contractor, Vishnu Ramchundra, spoken of above, of the clerk of a person from whom plaintiff is said to have agreed to purchase sleepers, and of the moonim of the owner of the oart, where some of the sleepers were deposited. I am not inclined to place much reliance on the evidence of the first and third of these witnesses even supposing it to be of any practical use in testing the truth of plantiff's evidence. And as regards the second witness Moro Gunesh, his evidence would have been of considerable importance if the account book which he produced could have been trusted, but the book itself, and the evidence of the witness, combined to show that it would be manifestly unsafe to rely upon it. The entry relating to this matter might have been made at the time or it might equally have been made at any subsequent date. Returning then to the plaintiff's evidence, I am compelled to say, after carefully reviewing all the circumstances of the case, and the evidence for the defendants, that I cannot believe it. In the first place, I do not believe plaintiff's statement that he would have commenced delivery in January, but for the storekeeper's negligence to point out the place. Some stress was laid on the fact of the storekeeper writing on the 9th February to the plaintiff to ask *him* to point the place for delivery, as showing the insincerity of the Company; but the plaintiff's counsel, in his opening speech, informed the Court that it was arranged between the storekeeper and plaintiff that the sleepers brought in by land were to be inspected at Colaba, and by water at the Grant Road; and bearing this in mind, it appears to me that the storekeeper's letter was one that would naturally have been written, and which evidenced a desire on the Company's part to have the contract completed. Again, I do not believe the statement about going to the Grant Road yard and finding the place previously pointed out to him fully occupied, and being unable to find any European officer about the place: for, firstly, had this part of his story been true, he ought to have had no difficulty in establishing, by reliable independent evidence, that he was really in possession of sleepers of the class which he contracted to supply, and that he did take several cart-loads of sleepers to the station for the purpose of delivery; and, secondly, Messrs Sleater, Duigan and Beard all speak positively to the fact of the Company's premises at the Grant Road station being very extensive, to there having been ample room even at the particular spot (said to have been pointed out by the yard superintendent) for plaintiff's sleepers, as well as those of the other contractor, and to the fact of there being at least three superior officers always on duty at the Grant Road station from early morning till night. With regard to the permission alleged to have been accorded to the plaintiff to place the sleepers on his own or his friends' oart, I cannot believe this on the face of a distinct condition to the contrary and if the evidence of Mr. Sleater (whose duty as Resident Engineer it was to inspect such sleepers), who states that this condition was inserted some few years ago and invariably acted upon to prevent fraud upon the Company and that in only one instance (when sleepers were supplied by Messrs. Forbes and Co.) did he ever examine sleepers elsewhere than upon the Company's premises. There is some mystification regarding the examination and rejection of the plaintiff's sleepers at the Grant Road station. Mr Potter is dead, we are therefore unable to get his explanation, but it is in evidence that the same day on which he received plaintiff's letter F, i. e. on the 24th March he made a communication to Mr. Sleater. Mr. Sleater says that he was advised by Mr. Potter on that date that plaintiff had some sleepers ready for inspection near the Grant Road station; he went on the 23rd idem, and examined some sleepers laid out in the Grant Road station yard, and found they comprised a lot he had previously rejected belonging to Vishnoo Ramchundra, and about forty others of the same kind (greenwood and undersized). Mr. Sleater is very positive in saying that a person who said he represented the plaintiffs attended and pointed out the said sleepers as plaintiff's notwithstanding that the Agent of the Company subsequently admitted in a letter to the plaintiff's solicitor that the sleepers of some one had been examined by mistake for plaintiff's. Mr. Sleater says he understood he was to examine plaintiff's sleepers on the Company's premises near the Grant Road station, and adds that had he been asked, to inspect sleepers in any private oart, he should have declined to do so unless specially instructed to that effect by the Agent through the Chief Engineer. Plaintiff says Mr. Potter said he would see about sending an Engineer to his oart, but he admits he did not tell Mr. Potter where this oart was, it certainly was not *near* the Grant Road station, and Mr. Sleater gathered he was to go to the station. What really passed between Mr. Potter and the plaintiff must remain somewhat uncertain, and this uncertainty is not dispelled by the remarkable energy of the plaintiff displayed in despatching three letters to the storekeeper between the 24th March and the 4th April, relative to the inspection of his sleepers. The conduct of the plaintiff throughout does not appear to me to be that of a man honestly desiring and endeavouring to complete his contract. There is no reliable evidence that plaintiff took any steps between the receipt of letter I., dated April 6th, and the despatch of K on the 21st September, and certainly the fact, which plaintiff admitted in his examination in-chief that plaintiff lay by between the receipt of letter on the 6th June and 21st September does not tend to place his case in a more favourable light. I am far from satisfied that he had in his possession and control such sleepers as he tendered to supply, and I consider that plaintiff has failed to establish that he was ready and willing to perform his part. As a necessary consequence I find that there was no breach on the part of the defendants as alleged in the plaint. I may here observe that it was attempted to show, judging from the line of cross-examination adopted, that the Company were anxious to get out of the contract with the plaintiff because they had purchased a quantity of iron sleepers, and no longer wanted wooden ones, but the evidence of Mr. Sleater the Engineer, and of Messrs. Beard and Duigan of Store Department, is conclusive on this point; and further it appears that after the Agent discovered the supposed mistake regarding the inspection and rejection of the plaintiff's sleepers, he on the part of the Company offered to take the plaintiff's sleepers if in accordance with his tender. The idea of collusion to defraud the plaintiff is preposterous I find for the defendants on the 1st and 2nd issues, and therefore reject the claim with costs.

THEFT OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P Cooper, a Brahmin, named Ramchundra Unmuntram, and a Bunnia, named Bukhtawar Sitkram, were charged with theft of three diamonds, valued at Rs. 1,000, belonging to Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended.

Manockjee Muncherjee said—I am a consignment clerk of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and reside at Khetwaddy. Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. in the course of their business are also agents for the sale of diamonds. On Wednesday, the 12th instant, the two prisoners came to the office of the firm between 12 and 1 o'clock. They were accompanied by a broker, named Topundmull. They first came to me. The broker Topundmull and the first prisoner Ramchundra spoke to me saying, "have you any rose diamonds for sale." I said yes. Then I took both prisoners and Topundmull to the private office of Mr. Macdonald, the senior partner of the firm. The broker Topundmull spoke to Mr. Macdonald in English and I interpreted for the two prisoners. Eventually Mr. Macdonald took out some packets of diamonds from a safe. Several packets were produced, but five only were opened; two contained packets of rose diamonds and three of brilliants. The first prisoner Ramchundra said that he was an agent of the Raja of Dhond, and that he wanted to make a necklace of 400 ruttees for his wife. He said this in the presence of Mr. Macdonald which I interpreted to him. The first prisoner then examined a packet of rose diamonds containing 55 weighing 97 carats and some fractions. After examining them, he did not approve of them. I then opened another packet containing 73 rose diamonds, which weighed 120 carats and some fractions. Sir Charles Forbes and Company keep a book in which the number of the packet and weight of the contents of each packet are kept. This is the book (produced). On referring to this book I find that the second packet contained 120 carats and one sixteenth. The first prisoner approved of this packet and asked the price. I said Rs. 110 per carat. He said it was too dear and asked for a reduction in the price. I asked who was to pay the brokerage. He said Sir Charles Forbes and Company must pay. I spoke to Mr. Macdonald and it was agreed that they should have the diamond at Rs. 105 per carat. They agreed to take the whole of that packet of diamonds at that price. The second prisoner was then standing at the opposite side of the table, and Topundmull by the side of the first prisoner when he asked me if I had any more of the same quality. I said no. A memorandum of the bargain was written in characters that I did not understand and signed by the first prisoner, the packet of diamonds was closed, the memorandum paper was put on the top and then the whole was wrapped up in a half sheet of foolscap, tied round with tape and sealed and again signed on the top by the first prisoner. This is a customary mode when precious stones are purchased and not taken away. Sir Charles Forbes and Company's seal was put on it, as the first prisoner said he had no seal of his own, and he afterwards wrote something on it. This packet was then put on one side, and the first prisoner asked me to show him some brilliants. I produced a packet containing only one large brilliant; this was not approved of. I then opened another packet containing three brilliants. The first prisoner did not approve of them. I next opened a packet containing 34 brilliants weighing 34 carats and some fractions. The first prisoner thoroughly examined each brilliant. He enquired for the price and I told him Rs. 160 per carat. He asked to reduce the price. I spoke to Mr. Macdonald who declined to reduce the price. The first prisoner then refused to buy any of those brilliants. Referring to the book I find that the packet of brilliants is marked G. W. Co., No. 2. The packet of brilliants were made up but not counted before they left. The first packet of 55 rose diamonds was counted and put away. The second packet of 73 rose diamonds was not counted as it was sealed up. The first prisoner said that be would come on the following day and take away the packet containing 73 rose diamonds. The two prisoners and Topundmull then left the office, and Mr. Macdonald took the packets of diamonds and placed them in the safe. The following day being a Hindoo holiday, the prisoners did not come, nor on the following day. On Friday evening I made a search for the prisoners and Topundmull. I could not find them. I resumed my search on Saturday morning and also failed, then Mr. Macdonald became suspicious and resolved to open the packets. The packet containing the 73 rose diamonds was taken out of the safe by Mr. Macdonald and handed to me when I cut the tape and Mr. Macdonald opened it and counted the diamonds and found there were two missing. He then weighed them and found 8 carats and some fractions short of the original weight (112 carats). On the same afternoon the packet containing brilliants were open and one brilliant was found short. On instructions received from Mr. Macdonald I gave information to the Police. A detective police havildar, named Mirza Ahmed Beg, took me to a house behind the Portuguese Church at Bhooleshwar. I there saw the first prisoner standing on the verandah. I told the havildar Mirza that he was one of the men. Mirza and I went to a room in the house where we found the second prisoner and a man named Toolseeram, which man the havildar asked for when the first prisoner was pointed to him by me. There was in the room another man, a Mooltanee. The havildar then told the prisoners he was going to search the house, and sent for some policemen. The first prisoner then said he had stolen the three diamonds, and had sent them to Poona with Toolseeram for sale. After selling two of them there he brought back the third, which he handed over to the havildar. I have no doubt that this is one of the rose diamonds that were missing (produced). Toolseeram said he sold two diamonds at Poona for Rs. 220, and produced Rs. 123-12 0 from a bag which he counted out to the havildar and said it was the remainder of the proceeds of the sale of two diamonds. The first prisoner then gave up Rs. 24 and the second prisoner Rs. 14. The havildar asked for the balance, and he said he gave Rs. 36 to Topundmull who is just gone out. The two prisoners and Toolseeram were then taken in custody. On Sunday last I accompanied the havildar Mirza, a police sepoy and Toolseeram to Poona, and in consequence of Toolseeram stating that the two diamonds were sold to Fakeerchund Wattukchund and the money was paid by his brother Chuggun Wuttukchund. On arrival at Poona these men were arrested in my presence and are detained there by the Poona Police, and I came to Bombay. I charge the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 and Topundmull with theft of three diamonds valued about Rs. 1,000, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law; and I charge the said Toolseeram, Fuckeerchund Wattukchund and Chuggun Wattukchund with dishonestly receiving two of the said stolen diamonds knowing the same to be stolen, and I pray that warrants may be issued for their arrest and that they be dealt with according to law.

Warrants were granted by his Worship for the arrest of Topundmull, Fuckeerchund and Chuggun, and the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 26th instant.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A BRIDGE OVER THE GODAVARI AT NASIK.

A BRIDGE to connect Nasik with Panchavati is keenly desired by pilgrims and persons visiting the Godavari temples. Communication during part of the year is difficult, dangerous, and sometimes is actually stopped. The undersigned, therefore, with the approval of the Collector of Nasik, Gilbert Elliot, Esquire, has established a subscription list to raise funds for a bridge across the river from a point nearly opposite the Kuppurthala fountain to Naro Shunker's temple.

2. The ghauts and temples which adorn the banks of the Godavari here were constructed by the liberality of the public at immense cost, and the proposed bridge elegantly finished would add much to what is now one of the prettiest places in India. Nasik being a place of high classic renown naturally attracts to it crowds of pilgrims and visitors every year, but as the mythological scenes, as well as most buildings of interest and architectural importance are situated in Panchavati, much hardship and inconvenience to persons crossing the river would be removed by the bridge.

3. The undersigned confidently appeals to the liberality of the whole public of India and invites liberal contributions.

4. Persons subscribing sums enough to cover the expenses of one or more arches of the bridge will, if so disposed, have their names engraved on the arch stones as a memorial of their munificence.

5. All subscriptions should be sent and communications addressed to the undersigned.

6. It is intended also to build the bridge so as to render the water of the river purer than it now is.

C. M. THATTE,
Mamlatdar of Nasik.

THE PRINCE AT DELHI.

[*Pioneer's Special Correspondent.*]

DELHI, 13TH JANUARY.

YESTERDAY, even so late as half past eight A. M. when we and everybody started for the march past, it was still so horribly cold that I felt acutely that my doll was stuffed with straw, and sincerely wished my boots had been so likewise. The ladies were Nova Scotians to a man, but looked bright and joyously expectant all the same. It was really a good deal like going to the Derby (and later on, by the bye, there was the regular Derby dog, which after nearly being cut off in his prime by several successive regiments of cavalry at the trot, was finally lost to our gaze amid the hoofs of a squadron of Central India Horse). only at the Derby you don't generally see forty or fifty elephants in scarlet trappings. The scene of this fine military pageant was about a mile and a half from the Prince's camp, and two miles and a half from Lord Napier's, beyond Dabeerpore, and in front of Ghuranda, a fine plain, with the priceless recommendation of not being very dusty. We had sent one carriage on from early dawn to take up a position on the rope about twenty yards to the right of the Flagstaffs, so that we could afford to arrive late. In this way we had not very long to wait for His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal; and the spectacle was already so fair an one that it would have filled a longer interval. There were about 22,000 men, arranged in three lines. Nearest the spectators, at a distance of about sixty yards, was the infantry—ten English and fifteen native battalions; then the cavalry, in four bodies, one for each division—one division having four regiments, the other three regiments each. Behind the cavalry was ranged the artillery, twelve batteries, including an elephant battery and a mule (mountain) battery. After the ceremonies attending the arrival of the Prince and Commander-in-Chief (for the latter had insisted on being present for a short time on horseback) the bands of all the cavalry regiments massed themselves under a single conductor in front of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal, and just before the 8th and 85th regiments of foot. The Field-Marshal, followed by a splendid staff, then rode slowly all down the long line, beginning to the right, each band striking up some march, or joyous tune as he passed in front of its regiment. This was the most, indeed, the only, tiresome part of the show. The area covered by the troops was so considerable, just a mile in breadth, by 300 yards in depth, that when the Prince was inspecting the artillery and cavalry on the flanks of the rear line, he seemed to have quitted the scene, and we had leisure to remember that we were cold, and should shortly be hungry. Occupied by this latter persuasion, we despatched our elephant to camp with an urgent indent for both solid and liquid provisions. The arrival of these about an hour later made the inhabitants of all the neighbouring carriages, furious with envy and famine, and disgusted beyond expression at our sensuality. We gauged the sincerity of this last sentiment in a few instances. Before the offer of a glass of sherry and other supplies, the air of surprise and disgust melted like last winter's snow; and a very pretty appetite the refined creatures for the most part subsequently developed. But the Prince Field-Marshal did come back from his travels at last; the cavalry bands struck up *en masse*; and then the artillery, first the horse, then the field, mule and elephant, marched past. Nothing could be more precise than their regularity. In nearly every instance a rope stretched that would have just touched the muzzles of all six guns. It would be more impertinent than invidious in me to institute any comparison between horse and field, as between the various batteries of either kind. In fact, *at a walk*, there was no difference; all were excellent, and *equally* excellent. This applies also to the cavalry at the walk; discrimination and connoisseurship could only exhibit themselves by comment on the quality of the horses, and the taste of the uniforms. The regularity and equality of the march were unimpeachable, and this applies, *toute proportion gardee*, to the native as much as to the British cavalry. When it came to the trot, and still more to the gallop, differences in merit declared themselves. But with regard to the infantry, the walk sufficed to reveal degrees of merit; indeed there was no other test (except a few yards of running), since foot soldiery do not, it appears, ordinarily trot, canter, or gallop. Strange to say, the march of the infantry was the *prettiest* part of the spectacle. The gleam of the sun upon the long line of bayonets was very picturesque: and order and symmetery, which are only comparative in the other arms, are almost absolute and perfect in well-trained infantry; and there was no possibility of doubt as to the admirable training of these five-and-twenty battalions. Machinery could not be more mechanical and accurate, only machinery is not intelligent, and does not change its formation with precision at a word. I am not competent to distribute praise to a nicety where the distinctions were so fine. I was disposed, I found, always to think the last corps, as it marched past like a white, red, and black stone wall, the best—I am now speaking, of course, of the European infantry. But I have a strong personal opinion on one point, viz., the extraordinary positively the extraordinary—improvement which this inspection has demonstrated in the drill and carriage of the native infantry. If all the native regiments are like these fifteen (and I suppose they are, since these battalions were not picked as at all crack corps, but were just utilized for the purpose of the ceremonial as being either stationed nearest to Delhi, or bound to pass near it in the ordinary course of "relief"), I can only say, and I do say, that they are of a very different soldierly calibre to the flimsy, elegant, lazy, dandyish, man-miliner class of Pandy that constituted our native regiments eight or ten years ago. These men have got backbone and *élan*. They are stiff, hard-looking fellows, thinking apparently a vast deal less of their caste, and a deal more of their work and their service, than their predecessors (if those were different individuals,) or than they themselves formerly did (if they are the same men.) Now, I had this impression forced quite unexpectedly upon me. My prepossession was all the other way. The system on which our native army is officered has always struck me as so unscientific, with half the officers mere excrescences, hanging loosely on to the regiment without any real organic solidarity with it, that I could not anticipate good results. But the facts are too strong for me. These native regiments march almost as neatly (which I could understand), and also almost as strongly, as the Europeans. Their shock would be very nearly as rude. They *are* not a bit bandbox men; and if their officers are useless, disheartened, disaffected idlers, as the newspapers, English and Indian, try to make them, why, then, the sepoys have learned their work, and contracted their true soldier carriage, by special dispensation from the heavens—for the true soldierly carriage, and the true soldierly aptitude, they have most certainly got.

As I said, I am incompetent to give any opinion of my own on the comparative appearance of the various regiments. A very pretty lady on the box of a carriage next ours was particularly gratified with the appearance of a corps with (in her own words) "the white round their middles," but I will not specify the regiment, for fear of making other battalions, also wearing "white round their middles," jealous. The same charming lady made another remark which struck me as possessing its justice. Talking of the Goorkhas, whose stature may be said to vary from four feet to six, she said—"Why don't they put the tall men in the back row?" I like the expression "back row" for "rear rank:" it is so free from pedantry. Although, however, I intrude no judgment of my own, I am at liberty to record that of the military critics near me; and I observed that the marching of the 73rd and 6th Foot obtained special admiration, and that of the Sappers, one of the Goorkha battalions (I am not sure which), the 32nd Pioneers, and the 45th N. I. among the native infantry. Of the European cavalry, the 13th Hussars was the only regiment which can be said to have *galloped* past: the pace of the others was more moderate. As to appearance, it was difficult, apparently, to award preference; at any rate, my military neighbours differed widely. The lady I have ventured to allude to gave the prize unhesitatingly to the 11th; but as it appeared afterwards that her preference was given chiefly or entirely to the magenta-coloured pantaloons of that distinguished corps, her judgment will not carry, in a strictly military sense, so much weight. A curious incident occurred in the gallop past of the artillery. A shaft horse of No. 1 gun of the A-A Battery (the famous chestnut troop) got its two fore-legs over the traces but the gunner was not going to pull up and disgrace the battery just before the Prince for such a trifle. On they went at full gallop, and kept his gun well up to its exact place, as if nothing had happened. The horse probably considered the proceeding abnormal, but the spectators did not, for hardly here and there one remarked that anything was wrong, and there was a general buzz of approbation—"Look at the chestnut troop, how splendidly they go!" Yet when C A. and D. A. came in their turn, they were just as much admired; and then when the field artillery passed, there was no deduction made from the applause I, heard more than one officer ejaculate,—"Upon my word, they are just as good as the horse!" The mule battery was very curious,—it was the next to carry siege apparatus in one's portmanteau; and to put the absurdity in the strongest light possible, the mountain train was followed without transition by the elephant battery. It was now nearly two o'clock. If it is impossible for British soldiers (as Napoleon used to pretend) to fight upon empty stomachs, it is nearly as hard for British spectators to look on under the same pinching circumstances. Splendid as the spectacle had been, both actors and public were quite content that it should be over, and the instant the Prince's departure released us, it was a general *debacle*. The British army was retreating towards breakfast in good order, but the British public was in confused and headlong flight.

In the evening His Royal Highness attended the grand ball given in his honour by Lord Napier and the officers of the army of Delhi. He was in the uniform of colonel of his regiment, the 10th Hussars in which he looks much better than in red. What shall I say of this ball? On first entering the rooms, I thought I had never, in any country on any occasion, seen so brilliant an assemblage in such splendid halls. If the ball-room of the Delhi army greatly surpassed the famous one of Byculla, it is no shame to that hospitable club, and it is no wonder, for it was an Emperor who built us our ball room of last night, and an Emperor who was moreover the richest sovereign of his day. Most people in India have seen the historical Dewan Khass, the Hall of Audience of a whole series of Mogul Princes; and those who have not seen it have read of its glories: the Peacock Throne, which cost four millions sterling, and so forth. These gorgeous accessories have long vanished, but the splendid and graceful setting remains, if Persian and Mahratta robbers have long since plundered the jewels. Larger than the Alhambra, of more precious material than Tirumala's [illegible] the stately Hall of Audience [illegible] arabesques and marble fret-work, quite deserves to be mentioned in the same breath with those immortal treasures of architecture; and in decorating the *Dewan Khass* for the purposes of the ball, its beauties were heightened and emphasised, not overlaid, thanks to the consummate taste of those who had the preparation of the *fete*. The embossed roof, the graceful columns, and vandyked arches, all glittering with gold and mosaics of blood-stone, lapis lazuli, and *rosso antico*, permitted, and indeed demanded, splendid adjuncts; accordingly there were broad draperies of rich silk, green or crimson, and spangled with gilt stars; but there was no impious meddling with the divine framework of the marble pavilion. The whole—ancient architecture and modern furniture—was so harmonious that you could fancy Mahamed Shah must have had his favourite hall decorated just so, before that horrible Nadir toppled him of his seat between the diamond peacocks. But in one respect the *Dewan Khass* was an even more beautiful spectacle last night than it can have been when the Mogul Emperor sat there in state with his he-nobles, for the same reason that "the Pope he's not a happy:" last night there were nearly four hundred English ladies spreading their plumes, more gracefully than the old jewel peacocks ever did, in the imperial chamber. These were no Georgian slaves waiting to be appropriated according to the insolent pleasure of Mahomedan conquerors, but the actual queens of the place. What a queer world it is! The last time I was in the *Dewan Khass* was in January 1857, with poor Simon Fraser, the Commissioner, with whom I was passing a few days in his camp at the Kootub. A few months later he and Douglass and the Jennings were all murdered. Bahadur Shah seemed to be something more than a mere titular sovereign; and a few months later he was on his road to Bu mah; and now here are English ladies at home and throning it securely where the beautiful Miss Jennings was a suppliant in vain. The only native I remarked at the ball last night was a Nepalese general. I wonder whether he had much speculation about such rooms, and the ups-and-downs of history. But the dancing did not take place in the *Dewan Khass* itself, but in the two courts, one at each end of it, adjoining. These had been admirably floored with wood for the purpose, and roofed in with drapery, which might not have kept out much rain if the weather, as at one time threatened, had turned to the bad; but which in the calm, cold night served all the purpose of the marble ceiling of the *Dewan Khass* itself, and did not look much less handsome. These courts (or rooms, as they had become) were so spacious that though the company numbered nearly fourteen hundred—373 ladies and close upon 1,000 men—the crowd was not inconvenient, and dancing was a reality. There were four bands, two of which played the same music at the same time to the dancers in the different courts. It was necessary that they should play the same music for the sake of the tympans of the non-dancers, seated or promenading in the *Dewan Khass* midway; but otherwise so great was the interval between the two courts that the two bands might have played different pieces without a note of the music played in the one court being heard by the dancers in the other. I say nothing of the Prince's sanctum, with its carpet of green velvet and walls of white satin; nor of the dainty decorations of the old zenana bath-room; nor of a hundred tasteful contrivances which burst one by one upon the explorer. The simple truth is that everything connected with the adornment of the rooms and preparation for dancing was done in perfection. Agra will have much to do to equal Delhi in this respect—surpass it I am sure already that Agra will not. But here my tribute to Delhi ends. In some other respects, almost equally important to the total triumph of a ball, Agra must bring *de la mauvaise volonte* to bear, not greatly to improve upon its rival. The supper was Barmecidal, and the struggle for hats and coats threatened to issue in a massacre.

To-day General Hardinge takes out the 3rd and 4th Divisions to a distance of 15½ miles, and to-morrow will endeavour to seize this Ridge, which as you know commands the city; while Sir Charles Reid will endeavour, with the 1st and 2nd Divisions so see he doesn't. And I suppose the umpires will say that both have won. It is a great pity that these games cannot be decided as distinctly as a match at polo, without the bloody arbitrament itself.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

CLOTHES.

(*World.*)

WHEN one woman relates to another the history of some eventful turning-point or crisis in her life, it is ten to one if the latter do not interrupt the story by inquiring eagerly, "What did you wear?" Until that question is answered, she finds it difficult to identify herself with her friend's adventure, or indeed, to take any particular interest in them whatever.

Doubtless Helen of Troy never forgot the colour of the robe she wore when she passed for the last time into Priam's sight ere leaving him for ever; and Ninon de l'Enclos could have told you the precise fashion in which are hair was dressed on the day the Abbe de Bernis fell in love with her, seventy-two years of age and a grandmother; or Diana of Poictiers the shape of the dashing riding-hat that shaded her handsome face when Henry saw and loved her so desperately. So that after all the question is true to human nature, and, indeed, the formula, "What did you wear?" or the still more interesting one, "What will you wear?" may be looked upon as the only two certain forms of speech that can be safely reckoned on to proceed out of the mouth of that most uncertain thing, woman; for, be she chaste as Lucretia, cold as Dian, or fickle as Aspasia, she is neither cold, nor indifferent, nor fickle to her clothes.

Some one has said that dress forms the delight of one-half of a woman's life, and the torment of the other. There is a grain of truth in the remark, although the originator of it blinked the fact that dress is not outside her life: it is part and parcel of it as much as the air she breathes—no more to be put away from her than her own individuality, or to be slighted than her own dignity. From very cradle a woman child is impressed with the importance and respectability of her "clothes." "Yes, Miss Mary, you may go and play for a little while; but if you tumble your clothes you'll catch it." This exhortation with variations has probably been addressed to every well-brought-up little girl since the Deluge, and will doubtless continue to be fashionable long after we and our great grand-children have departed this life. The mental struggles of Miss Mary during the process of her early initiation into the sacred rites of the religion of dress are no less piteous than ludicrous. A deep sense of depression weighs upon her childish spirit as she sees her brothers, fortunate in the possession of jackets and knickerbockers, jumping and racing in an ecstasy of enjoyment, deterred by no such fears of "tumbling" themselves as lie heavy upon her. If she is a little prig she will work this feeling of envy off in a fit of spleen, affecting a contempt for her brothers' romping games pretending to prefer a talk with her doll—an idiotic sham that at heart she thoroughly despises; if she has a spirit she will fling prudence to the winds, and dash into the *mêlée* heedless of rents and damages, enjoying herself keenly, though she knows all too well the awful punishment that awaits her when the powers that be discover the disrespect she has dared to show her "clothes." As she grows bigger she will show more sense, connecting Sunday with the day when she wears a lilac-silk frock and a hat with a white feather, looking forward to a children's party as an occasion on which she will be able to shine forth in white muslin and rose-coloured ribbons, eclipsing other little girls, whose mothers are not so particular about appearances as her own. She will even have a mild contempt and pity for Tom, Dick, and Harry (whom a short time ago she so bitterly envied), in that their utmost attempt at self-bedizenment can go no farther than dancing-shoes and white gloves. If Miss Mary's mother is frivolous, and addicted to the common weakness of striving to outdo her neighbours in the magnificence of her apparel (only to be beaten herself at the next passage of arms), Mary will grow up one of that terrible class of women who spend their lives in decorating the poor perishable bodies that were originally made—if they only knew it—to inclose a soul, instead of being turned into signboards, on which to display every caprice, absurdity, and extravagance the heart of milliner can conceive.

Yet, if the care and consideration she bestows on dress were devoted to some ennobling pursuit or useful occupation, she might be transformed from a mere walking doll into a reasoning, sensible human being; but this she can never be until she has renounced the overmastering passion, and by so doing purged herself of the debasement and deterioration of mind that are its inseparable handmaidens. It might surprise her to know that one quarter of the time she daily expends on her toilette would suffice to teach her at least one language thoroughly in the twelvemonth, or that by using the hours she formerly frittered away in hesitating over this colour or that, she might educate herself so thoroughly as to have some ground to go upon should she ever elect to advocate women's rights, which we should strongly advise her not to do. It might shame her to know that she was not endowed with life to make herself simply an object for men's delectation and women's jealousy; for to this end does she presumably seek to attain when she spends her whole existence in seeking the most becoming modes of arraying herself, although, alas, she often falls lamentably short of her purpose, since men, who are neither fools nor puppies, like simplicity of attire; and among women of fashion it is next to impossible to be first in richness of clothes for any length of time.

If Miss Mary only knew it, men do but ask to see their mothers, sisters, and sweethearts daintily clean and fresh in all their arrangements and appointments, and as pleasing to the eye as modesty and moderation permit; but they hate this loud, greedy, all-absorbing demand for admiration and pre-eminence in dress that appears to have fastened upon the girls and women of our day like a deadly disease, impossible to be shaken off or eradicated. They could tell her that more hard-worked fathers and husbands are killed by the same love of "clothes" than by any sickness or hurt of body, and that it makes them marvel as to where and how the men of the future generation will be with such examples of levity and extravagance before them as their mothers bid fair to set. So far as we can remember our grandmothers were not bitten with this excessive mania for fine raiment.

WERE IT ONLY FROM THE SIMPLE SENSE of security which it inspires, knowing as one does that whatever hour or moment sudden illness may occur the remedy is at hand, a D. S. KEMP & Co's MEDICINE CHEST should always be one of the most necessary of personal requirements in this country. [illegible] Rs. 20 to Rs. 180. D. S. KEMP & Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

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(Spectator.)

The little memoir just published by Sir W. S. Maxwell will revive for a moment the old dispute as to the true intellectual character of "Jacob Omnium." There probably never was a man who looked more benign than the "gentle giant" of six-feet-eight who bore in literature that nickname, and there have been few whose writings have aroused in opponents more bitterness of dislike. His present biographer, while heartily eulogising his friend, admits that he was often condemned as cynical, and it would, we think, be difficult for those who judge him by his writings alone to believe that he was as his face suggested, and as much of his career seems to demonstrate, one of the most benevolent of mankind. The truth seems to be that Mr. Matthew Higgins, inheriting the genial and patient temper so often found in men of unusual proportions, living what must have been one of the happiest lives ever led by mortal, and possessing a nature strongly moved by the sight of injustice or oppression, had also in him an immense and sometimes ill-directed fund of intellectual contempt. The capacities of kindliness and of scorn are not always disunited, and in "Jacob Omnium" there was, we suspect, a conscious pride in, and enjoyment of both, which led him, when angry, to be very blind to the literary sin of exaggeration. Not only just but merciful in his judgments on men who were not his opponents—as, for example, on horse-dealers and couriers, whom in this book he defends with equal sense and tolerance—he was apt to scorn his adversaries, and to scorn them with a sort of delight in the scorn itself which sometimes made him unjust, and raised the feeling that he fought at least as much for his own victory as for that of his cause. This enjoyment in contempt was the more curious, because it is usually a quality of the unhappy, and Mr. Higgins was very happy indeed. He liked himself very much, as the children say, and he had found a career which singularly suited him. He had no need to work, he liked an easy life, and yet he had an admirable vent for his intellectual energies. He had found out a method of doing good while leading the rich London idler's life. There never was a man so happily situated for the profession he adopted,—that of an amateur journalist. Very rich for his wants, and thoroughly educated, independent almost from infancy, and from family circumstances accustomed to travel and to cosmopolitan society, he touched the great world at many points, was well received everywhere, and knew almost without effort not only what was going on, but what among the things going on really interested society. He possessed, moreover, in a high degree—as an accident revealed to him—a faculty rare even among the ablest *litterateurs*, that of stating a case, and especially a case of complaint, so that it seemed unanswerable. His lucidity was perfect, and he had a way of colouring his facts by sheer brightness of statement, so that while seeming most moderate and unimpassioned he produced all the effect for which inferior men are indebted to their command of rhetoric, and the resources of invective. He could exaggerate, and did, while appearing to himself as well as others studiously to avoid exaggeration. Thus armed, he tried to enter Parliament, where, we think, he would have succeeded; and failing, betook himself thenceforward to another line,—that of an amateur journalist, a man who, writing when he pleased on such subjects only as struck his fancy, could always command a place in the most powerful journals, and always attract the public ear. His plan was usually to pose not as spectator, but as victim of the injustice, and he repeatedly, by mere skill in exposure, terminated a considerable wrong. For example, there can be no doubt that he destroyed, in a single letter, the last Court in England, the Palace Court, in which justice was openly set at nought, and the plaintiff always won; that he gave a death-blow to many of the abuses of the old Public-School system; and that he first roused the opinion which resulted, years after, in the abolition of Army Purchase. His great powers, however, were not always wisely used. As we have said, although the motive-power which roused him was almost always moral indignation, and especially indignation at the ill-treatment of the feeble, he had in his intellect, though not in his nature, a tendency to scorn which sometimes made him intellectually an oppressor. Nothing could have been finer, granted his view of the facts, than his conduct in the Mhow Court-Martial; or more startling than the power he wielded on that occasion over public opinion. With no hold over politicians, without even a place in Parliament, he defied the strongest prejudice of the Army—its intense desire to uphold discipline, even when overstrained—and compelled an unwilling Government to allow a trial, till then unparalleled in its expense, merely to punish oppression exercised upon a non-commissioned officer by the Colonel commanding his regiment. The trial was a triumph for the pen as an instrument of government, but it will, we fancy, be acknowledged by all impartial persons that he had over-stated his case, and that the court-martial on Colonel Crawley was mainly useful as showing that in the British Army no rank and no combination of circumstances could shield an officer accused of deliberate oppression. "Jacob Omnium," however, remained to the last of his original opinion,—never saw that he had from the highest motives made an error, and resented, as he showed in his controversy with Mr. T. Hughes in our columns, any attack upon his share in the trial with an acerbity quite inconsistent with his character for benignity. Whatever else he was, in the Crawley case he was not benign, and his conduct in the whole affair, like his tone in many of his writings, revealed the possibility of considerable intellectual bitterness existing in a very large and in many aspects decidedly noble character. He would not have bit the innocent for the world, but neither would he measure his punishment to the guilty. There is another instance of the same intellectual defect in the little book before us. It was like Mr. Higgins to be deeply moved by the Irish famine, to throw himself heart and soul into the work of relief, to give his personal aid as well as his money,—to be consumed, as it were, by a passion of pity for the wretched victims whom he saw dying naked in the roads of Mayo. No human being could have behaved more nobly than he did in the famine. But it was like him, too, to express first of all his feeling in the correspondence printed here, and which breathes nothing but contemptuous indignation at the conduct of the Irish squirearchy. Thackeray in his most savage mood never wrote so dreadful a description as that of "The Mulligan of Ballymulligan," who may have been all he was described, but whom Mr. Higgins denounced, not only for atrocious severity in the exaction of rent, but for not aiding the people, though in the same letter he admits that "The Mulligan" was a bankrupt, in hiding from the law. He ought not to have been a bankrupt, and ought not to have been in hiding for his own crimes, but still his powerlessness, though self-produced, does not deepen the crime of not assisting his tenantry with unproducable means. The correspondence leaves scarcely a better impression of "Mr. Black"—all the names are fictitious—whom Mr. Higgins evidently considered a hard-hearted villain, while himself stating, from his own point of view, facts which *prima facie* show the very contrary. Mr. Black owned 60,000 acres, with a population of 12,000 souls, and let them at £2,500 a year. His agent was a kind and competent man, but Mr. Higgins attacked the landlord furiously for not keeping his people alive. He says:—

"Sir,—If you will re-read the letter which I had the honour of addressing you, you will see that I made no reflections whatever either on the manner in which you had thought fit to conduct your estate in Arderry in past years, or on the conduct of your agent, of whom I knew nothing, save that he had made no arrangements for availing himself of the facilities which the Government and the British Association had afforded you for supplying your tenants with seed. I have just had an interview with him. He freely admits that the high price of provisions has rendered your tenants penniless, that they are daily dying of starvation, *and that the only instructions he has received from you are to confine his expenditure for their relief to any sums he may henceforward wring from them.* He corroborates the information which I had already received, that this town and about 60,000 acres of land, with a population of 12,000 souls, belong to you, at a rent-roll of £2,500 a year, part of which is from a year to a year and a half in arrear; that in 1846 a sum of £70 was expended on your account in labour for your own benefit; and that since January 1st your charities over your entire property here are comprised in the sum of £15, granted to the soupkitchen of Letterbrick."

That is a terrible indictment, but even as stated, it shows that Mr. Black had not exacted his rents for a year and a half. It is admitted in another paragraph that in the previous year he had only received two-fifths of his income, and that for back-rents; and the strong words we have italicised are, if read in Mr. Black's favour, equivalent to an order to the agent to spend the whole rental obtainable from the property on the relief of the people upon it. Mr. Black may have been a rich man, for what we know, and bound to open a separate purse for the relief of his tenantry; or an unencumbered one, and bound to mortgage his property to obtain money for them; but there is nothing on the face of the charge to show that he had wealth, or could raise money on land so situated, and on a scale which might have made a philanthropist despair. To supply the mere food of the unhappy people would have cost at a shilling a day per household, £840 a week. If Mr. Black was in the least like most Irish landlords at the time, living on the proceeds of an encumbered though wide estate, crushed by the Poor-rate, what could he do more than surrender all his rents to the starving people, who, so far from suffering by his "wringing" of rent from those who could pay, benefited by it? He could not "wring" it from the starving. Mr. Higgins may have known facts which made his case infinitely worse than his statement, but on the face of the record he gave, for the sake of those whom he pitied, a terribly harsh judgment upon the conduct of those whom he scorned. We think that he did so frequently; that his intellect, when at white-heat, became so scornful as to be incapable of apprehending fully the qualifying circumstances in the conduct of those whose action roused, and often justly roused, his moral indignation. That was the one fault, as it seems to us, in a mind of singular power, always employed by its possessor to defend, so far as he might, the weak from the injustice [redacted] he strong.

t is apart from the subject, but there is a paper in c·llection which is quite new to us, and about ch we have a historical curiosity. Is the astound- story headed "Captain Jack" a romance, or is it a rative of an event which Mr. Higgins believed to e occurred in Demerara in 1823? It is difficult to k of "Jacob Omnium" writing fiction, and nearly difficult to believe that so astounding an act of nny could have passed in a British Colony unno- d or unpunished.

XYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHO- E—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debili- ervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hy o- dria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and ory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a anent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic en), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, im- new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and ra- cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing dies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the e.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. t's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under some- similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore eful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and same words are also blown in the bottle.

PERA, Dec. 16.

The Imperial Firman announcing the whole scheme of Administrative Reforms drawn up by the Government of the Porte, "in accordance with the wants alike of the Christian and Mahomedan population," is now before us. It was read on Monday before the full Council of Ministers, and the same evening a French translation of it was sent to the representatives of the Foreign Powers. Two days elapsed before the document made its appearance in the public papers, as if its publication had been rather intended for the satisfaction of the European Courts than for that of the Sultan's own subjects. We are told, indeed, that the Powers "have one and all promised to render the Porte all possible assistance in the introduction and carrying out of these reforms."

The reforms embrace various branches of judicial, political, and financial administration. They tend to emancipate the courts of law from Government influence, and to insure the perfect equality of all the subjects before the law, without distinction of race or creed. The Minister of Justice is to be dispossessed of his judicial functions as President of the Court of Cassation, and the Commercial Tribunals will be detached from the ministry of Commerce, and made subordinate to the Supreme Court. The Judges will be permanently appointed, and not removable without a "legitimate cause." Judges of Provincial Courts are to spring from popular election; but the Presidency of Provincial and of District Courts is reserved for the *Naib* (the assessor of the *Cadi*) or for some other officer of the Crown. All lawsuits between Mahomedans and Christians or other non-Mussulmans will be referred exclusively to the Civil Tribunals. There will be a reduction and unification of taxes. These will no longer be collected by the police, but by a tax-gatherer elected by the people in each district. The police will be chosen among the best inhabitants of each district. The tax for exoneration from military service of non-Mussulmans shall only be levied upon men between the ages of 20 and 40. Exoneration from military service to Mussulmans will be granted on a charge reduced from 100 to 50 Turkish *lire* (the *lira* equal to 18s. 2d.) There are other provisions for the abolition of the *corvees* or compulsory labour, for the commutation of the *prestation* or labour tax, for the removal of all restrictions on the erection of places of worship or schools, and of all hindrance to the possession of real estate for the non-Mussulmans, and finally for an equal admission to all offices in the public service of all the Sultan's subjects, without distinction of creed.

All these concessions, if taken to the letter, and fairly interpreted, would amount to a very important popular Bill of Rights, and ought in a great measure to meet the demands of that part of the population which has hitherto considered itself peculiarly aggrieved. Persons acquainted with the nature of the Government and with the social conditions of the Ottoman Empire, however, still shake their heads as they read, and have little hesitation in looking upon this Firman as another of the many delusions in which the Government of the Porte has so frequently dealt. These "men of little faith" ask despondingly what has become of the engagements entered into by the Divan when the Hatti-Sheriff of 1839 and the Hatti-Humayoon of 1865 were promulgated, and they refer to the assertions of some of the semi-official journals, that "Turkey needed no better National Charter than those edicts had bestowed on her people." The evils of the Empire, the malcontents insist, must be cured at the root. The Government here is based on the absolute and arbitrary will of one man, who is at the same time a spiritual and a temporal Sovereign, and every reform must needs be illusory which will not be undertaken by a Minister bold enough to "bell the cat," and intimate to the Sultan that the welfare of his subjects requires a curtailment of his despotic power, the creation of a deliberative Council and of a responsible Cabinet—something, in short, to place the law as emanating from the people above the caprice of the Sovereign's rule. A sufficiently absurd report was current a few days ago that the Sultan intended to insure to the present Grand Vizier, Mahmood Pasha, five years' tenure of office. But the mischief lies not merely in the fickleness of His Majesty in the choice of his advisers, but much more in his preference of those who recommend themselves to him by their abject subserviency to all his wishes. It is not merely a Cabinet identified with the Sovereign's whims, but one entitled to the nation's confidence, that will suit the present emergency, and there is nothing in the past or in the present promises of reforms that can bind either the Sultan or his Divan to their faithful observance. There is more in these alleged reforms than the Government, even with the best intentions, will find it easy to carry out. Time will be required to establish the principle and practice of popular election, and it will take little less than a miracle to supply the *personnel* for the reformed tribunals, and for a less disreputable police, unless the salaries of these officials are so raised as to place them in somewhat independent circumstances, an arrangement which will impose new and heavy sacrifices on the State, the alternative lying between the necessity of healing the universal corruption of the administration and the other no less urgent necessity of effecting some reduction in the public expenditure. What, besides, may be considered "legitimate causes" justifying the removal of an "irremovable" Magistrate, and within what limits the abolition of *corvees*, and other grievances of the non-Mussulman population may be effected, is not and cannot be clearly defined, because the essentially arbitrary character of the Ottoman Government is, as I said, in no way affected by the projected reforms.

If there is any exaggeration in the misgivings of the opponents of Turkish Government, there is, on the other hand, no lack of sanguine expectation on the part of its professed friends and champions. In the opinion of many of these latter, indeed, there was no actual reform wanted. "What is all this nonsense," they say, "about the oppression of Christians in Turkey? The Turks are the most tolerant people in the world. It is only a pity that the Christians have not been equally tolerant; Christians have persecuted Christians; but as to the Turks, they have never done so;" and they add that "as to civil matters, Christians are already judged by their magistrates and bishops, and Ottomans by the Cadi, while disputes between persons of different faith are disposed of by mixed tribunals." There may be some truth in these assertions, and there have been, and perhaps are, qualities in the Mussulman which make him a more respectable being than his long-enslaved and degraded Christian fellow subject. The question lies not in the nature of the people, but in the dealing of the Government towards them, and it may be admitted that in certain localities, and in certain respects, the condition of the Mussulman is even worse than that of the Christian, inasmuch, as this latter manages to place himself under the protection of some foreign Consular agent interested to see him righted, while the Mussulman has absolutely no person to whom he can apply for redress. At this moment it is the Turkish Government which is on its trial, and, most assuredly, the Sultan himself, or those who make him speak, have some doubts about the excellence of their rule, since they deem it expedient to "promulgate immunities and reforms calculated to reassure the public confidence."

The edict declares that these reforms are only to affect the well-being of loyal and faithful subjects, to the exclusion of those who have strayed from their duty—a measure of which it is easier to acknowledge the justice than to admit the expediency. Certainly the insurgents in Herzegovina cannot expect to be rewarded for their rebellion; but there are friends of Turkey who contend that there is no such thing as a Herzegovinian insurrection. "It is an insurrection in Herzegovina, but not an insurrection of Herzegovinians. The men in arms are not natives of the Province, but only bands of Brigands invading it from the Servian, Montenegrin, and Austrian frontier. If this be so, the Sultan's Firman, which excludes the insurgent districts from the benefit of his reforms, is most cruelly harsh and unjust to poor inoffensive sufferers. The Herzegovinians are to suffer for the weakness of a Government which is unable to protect them from brigand invasion. But, whoever may be the combatants who are now keeping in check 100,000 Ottoman troops, the insurrection in Herzegovina is a stubborn and dolorous fact, and as its tendency, if prolonged throughout the winter, is to cause a fearful expenditure and to aggravate the distress of the Imperial finance, it must also act as a hindrance to the fulfilment of the good intentions of the Government, and put off the execution of reforms, which as we have seen, whatever may be their ultimate results, cannot be ushered in without a considerable outlay of the public money, promising, as they implicitly do, alleviation of the public burdens, and improvement in the condition of high and low functionaries.

It is difficult to see on what ground the advocates of the Turkish Government place their reliance on the means it possesses of overcoming its enemies. They contend that "the Turkish Army is one of the most compact bodies in the world; that the Mussulmans are bound together, brother to brother, constituting a most extraordinary force of resistance." They refer to the early stages of the war of 1854, where "the Turks twice defeated the Russians," and suggest that, "if the countries on the frontiers of Turkey are unwilling or unable to prevent the invasion of Turkish territory, the Porte should put down the insurrection at its very sources by carrying the war beyond its frontier, or, in other words, by bidding defiance to Servia and Montenegro, and, if necessary, to Austria and Russia. But, they do not reflect that 21 years have greatly altered the circumstances both of the Ottoman Empire and of its powerful neighbours; that Russia has gained in strength as much as Turkey has lost; and that, if the power of the Porte were really as well organized as they assert, its inability to subdue a few bands of ill-armed mountaineers, whether native or foreign, after a six months' struggle, would be a most inexplicable phenomenon.

The Turkish advocates, also, are fully satisfied with the conditions and prospects of the Ottoman finances. "There has been no repudiation," they say, "for the Turks are not unwilling, but only unable, to pay, and, indeed, they are anxious to pay all they can;" forgetting that inability to pay arises from mismanagement and malversation of the public money, and from the Sultan's unwillingness to curb his extravagance. Even at the moment I am writing two new ironclads are expected to come in, and orders have been sent out for the construction of another; and the building of the new mosque, which will cost no one knows how much above £2,000,000, has not been suspended, nor is there any stint in the outlay of money to supply the unbounded luxuries of the Palace. As I telegraphed to you, there is now little doubt that the £1,700,000, required for the payment of half the coupon due in January will be forthcoming. But by what terrible grinding of the subjects has this money been scraped together! Here I subjoin intelligence from various Provinces in Europe and Asia, on the authenticity of which I can safely rely:—

"Arrears of taxes in this Province do not fall on the peasants so much as on the inhabitants of the towns. These have been frightfully pressed, and of the prisons were lately filled with those who could not pay, and even with those on whom the Government had no right to make a demand. They were, however, released when the arrears were remitted, but were again seized and cast into the Government dungeons—filthy dens, which are truly used for torture, often ending in death. And why? For arrears due since 1873, a date which the functionaries fixed upon as not coming within the Imperial order of remission. . . Cruelty and [redacted] our condition. Grand edicts of taxes . . . forms ordained, noble sentiments for . . . nslaved populations, and meanwhile . . . nt to the Governors to screw every drop of blood from their bodies, to grasp the last farthing, or wrest the last meal from their mouths."

And again:—

"Within the last few months the condition of the peasants has been aggravated. Money has been the cry of the Governors, and every chicanery has been used to extract the uttermost from the people, and in carrying out this system of wicked impost and robbery Christians are treated worse than Moslems. . . . Old practices which had long been in abeyance have been revived, and with such vigour as to surpass the usual brutality of the tax-gatherers, who are themselves interested in the amount collected. They are collecting month by month the monthly instalments driving the poor to desperation."

And from a district in Roumelia:—

"A special order has just been sent to send a large number of thousand lire (I suppress the exact amount for prudential reasons). The amount is not due, but it has to be raised—*i. e*, extorted from the already impoverished people. When got in advance, it is lost to the victim, for no regular receipts are given."

In some of the Provinces of Asia Minor, where British and American residents heroically exerted themselves to assuage the ravages of the recent famine, the people address their benefactors in these words:—

"Alas! you had better have let us die of starvation last year with the rest. All would then have been over, and we should have said the crops have failed; but now we have the bread which God has given through you taken out of our mouths to pamper the great men at Stamboul. May Allah requite them!"

It is at this price that the holders of the Ottoman bonds may expect to receive their half-dividend in January. How a revenue collected by such exhausting means will be equal to the payment of subsequent sums remains to be seen. In the meanwhile, people are here eagerly looking forward to the arrival of Messrs. Hamond and Butler-Johnstone, and the realization of their compromise. Doubts are, however, entertained—first, as to the unanimity of the bondholders to give in to the projected arrangement, and, secondly, as to the willingness of the Turkish Government to accede to it. It is very well to start from the principle that Turkey would gladly pay if she could; but the question is whether Turkey, her Sovereign and Government, are equally willing to make those sacrifices which might enable them to pay.

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- ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

(*London Athenæum, November 27.*)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette.* We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Poona Observer.*)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a Bombay Guide he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that anyone can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Englishman.*)

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

(*Madras Athenaeum.*)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

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